The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 25, 1872. NO. 92.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $3 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

FIRST EDITION.

THE OIL TRADE.

Further Action by Producers' Council.

No Drilling of New Wells for Six Months, and Restraining of Production in Other Respects.

Refiners Evidence Their Good Faith.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., December 24, 1872.

The Producers' Council resumed its session at Oil City this morning, and continued the debate on the question of stopping production, their deliberations resulting in the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That from the 25th of December to the 1st of July next no drilling be done throughout the oil regions, except in the case of wells actually drilling at the date first named, and that local associations be notified to this effect.

Resolved, That we recommend that the use of torpedoes, benzine and all other artificial means for increasing the production of producing wells be discontinued during the same period so far as practicable.

Resolved, That we recommend that work on wells now actually drilling be suspended for twelve hours each day.

Resolved, That the Council refer to the several district associations the recommendation that the pumping of all wells whose production exceeds ten barrels per day be suspended twelve hours in each twenty-four until otherwise directed by the Council.

On motion, the Executive Committee who acted in the conference with the refiners were appointed to serve as the Producers' Representatives Committee, provided for in the agreement. They are Messrs. A. V. Cutner, Chairman; Dept. W. Hasson, B. B. Campbell, Wm. Parker and H. H. Bronson.

On motion, Messrs. Butler, Yate, Lockwood, Boulton and Maltby were appointed a committee to inquire into any existing combination now and tending to increase the consumption of crude oil by its application to new uses.

Mr. B. B. Campbell, one of the Executive Committee, then stated that the refiners had shown their good faith in making the agreement, had given an order for two hundred thousand barrels of crude, for which they would pay three dollars and twenty-five cents down, and the remainder accruing would probably be on the basis of twenty-seven and one-half cents, giving the producer a total of about four dollars and forty-eight cents per barrel of forty-two gallons. This was, of course, contingent on the producers restraining production, thus aiding the refiners to hold up the refined market. The refiners, he said, were ready to commence buying tomorrow, or on Thursday.

Mr. Samuel O. Brown, another member of the same committee, said that the oil was to be bought by the refiners on their individual orders, and they were, therefore, directly and personally responsible in all transactions, and the Council the safeguard.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 24, 1872.

LYNCH LAW EVADED.

Simmons, the murderer of Hedding, was removed last night from Park Hospital to an unknown place of safety by the police, owing, as is stated, to the fact that the police have the positive knowledge of a conspiracy committee of some forty men who had intended taking Simmons from the hospital and hanging him.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL FIRE—RESULT OF THE INQUEST.

The verdict of the jury over the bodies burned at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, returned last night to the effect that the servants came to their death by suffocation and fire, under the following circumstances: The rooms occupied opened on a corridor closed at both ends. The only means of egress were by the way of a narrow platform staircase, built entirely of wood, up which the fire was burning. There were small skylights opening on the roof, and these windows opening into each room, said windows being closed by wire screens. It was also proved that the proprietors of the hotel gave orders to facilitate the escape of the inmates in order to prevent the fire. We further recommend that the proper authorities be requested to immediately inspect every hotel in the city in order to prevent the recurrence of a like calamity.

NEWS NOTES.

Grace Chapel, destroyed by fire to-day, was a free church, supported by Grace Church. The pastor, Mr. Kramer, lost a valuable library by the fire.

It is reported that Rev. Dr. Haight will decline the Episcopal Bishopric of Massachusetts, to which he was recently chosen.

The Stokes case has been adjourned to Thursday.

The Palisade House was burned this morning; insured for $160,000.

Thomas Farrell, the keeper in Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum who was held to bail on charge of homicide of patients under his charge, has been suffered to go on his own recognizance, the principal witness against him having died.

The Irish-Anderson poisoning case went to the jury this afternoon. Disagreement expected.

CRIMES.

Suicide of a Young Woman at Ironton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, OHIO, December 24, 1872.

Saturday morning the daughter of Martin Dormock, who lives near Hecla Furnace, committed suicide by drowning. She was about twenty years of age and had threatened several times to kill herself, but no notice was taken of it. That morning she took the milk pail, went to the barn and milked, then hung the pail upon the fence, went to the ice on the creek, a short distance off, and finding an open place deliberately drowned herself, it is supposed holding her head under water to accomplish it. There was but little water in the place. About noon o'clock her mother missed her and search was to be made and she was found as described. Her clothes had become water soaked and were frozen, so that it was with much difficulty her body was extricated. No cause is known except despondency over a little difficulty with her father, and thinking she was expected to do too much work.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The St. L. & T. Railroad Completed to Denison.

DENISON, TEXAS, December 24.—The track layers on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, reached this city to-day, and a regular passenger train leaves here to-night for the North. Denison is now on its third monthly birthday, with twenty-five hundred inhabitants, fourteen hundred buildings, two banners, two banks, and the business is represented on the same ratio. It sends a Christmas greeting to the outside world in the shape of one hundred bales of cotton here waiting shipment on the ready, freight train north. Old settlers say this was the coldest morning ever experienced in Northern Texas, the thermometer standing ten degrees above zero.

Suspension in Anthracite Regions.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.—Operations in the coal regions will stop on the 1st of January. The suspension is caused by the non-acceptance of the basis proposed by the Anthracite Board of Trade to the Workingmen's Beneficial Association. At a meeting in Potteville the proposition of the Anthracite Board of Trade was submitted to the different districts. After their action is ascertained another meeting will be held. It is generally thought in the mining regions that there will be a long suspension.

POTTSVILLE, PA., December 24.—The Workingmen's Benevolent Association have submitted the proposition to the Anthracite Board of Trade, made December 11, for the present basis of $2 50 at Port Carbon, sliding up and down indefinitely. The result of the voting in the various districts will not be known until Saturday next, but as far as ascertained they have voted against the proposition of operators. There are no immediate apprehensions of a general strike, because those operators who want to work their mines will continue to pay the present basis for several weeks until new basis is settled. The collieries in the Schuylkill region are generally working; there may be a stoppage of a week or two, which is generally the case at this season of the year, for repairs.

FIRES.

Barn Destroyed at Spring, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRING, PA., December 24, 1872.

Yesterday the barn of Mr. James Wilson was discovered on fire, and before assistance could arrive it was entirely consumed, with one span of horses, hay, grain, &c. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,000. The fire originated from a lantern left burning on a beam and forgotten.

A Block of Buildings in New York City Burned—Loss $500,000.

NEW YORK, December 24.—The entire block on the west side of Centre street, between Leonard and Worth, in the business part of the city, was burned out near a bottler in the basement of building 81, 83 and 85 Centre street, and speedily communicated with the upper floors, whence they spread to the adjoining buildings, 89 and 91 Worth, and 79 Centre street, and 130 and 132 Leonard street were occupied by numerous families, and the first floors as groceries. The girls employed in the building where the fire commenced were seve ely injured; also two men, one of whom, Benjamin Ballard, jumped from a window. It was a rumor that six girls perished in the flames, but the report needs confirmation. Total loss estimated at $500,000.

LATER.—Thirty-eight young women, employed in the upper stories of 81, 83 and 85 Centre street, fled down the staircase and by the fire escape when the alarm was given. Two fell from a height of four feet from the ground and were severely injured. Their names are Mary Hopkins, of 506 First avenue, and Emma Francis, of 59 Leonard street. The rumor prevails that several were unable to escape and were burned to death, but is not authentic. The buildings were shells filled with inflammable material. From every window dense clouds of smoke issued, and the upper office opposite, and other buildings. Joseph Pike, printer, residing at 43 Franklin street, was struck on the head by falling brick and had his skull fractured. He will probably die.

Serious Fire in Elmira, N. Y.—Loss $50,000.

ELMIRA, N. Y., December 24.—A serious fire occurred in this city early this morning. Some wooden buildings, twelve in number, in the business portion of the city, on the bank of the river between railroad avenue and Main street, burned completely to the ground. They were occupied as carpenter shops, furniture establishments, ornamental plaster manufacturers and a variety of other businesses. Among these the Pennsylvania House, a large hotel, was destroyed. The principal stories of many of the places families resided and their summary turning out in the bitter cold night, caused much distress. The loss will fall not far short of $50,000, with not over $10,000 insurance.

Woolen Factory Damaged.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., December 24.—A large woolen manufactory in Pawtucket, owned by the Almy Bros., was nearly destroyed by fire this afternoon. The two lower stories were occupied by Eby and Storage. The upper story was occupied by H. F. Bishop & Co., manufacturers, who were insured for $9,000 which covers one-half their loss.

CASUALTIES.

Runaway—A Lady Drowned in Her Coach.

NEW YORK, December 24, 1872.

A runaway accident occurred on Brooklyn this morning about one o'clock, by which a lady named Madame Adams, who keeps an establishment at No. 56 West Twelfth street, New York, lost either life or limb. Some horses attached to a coach in which Madame Adams was riding took fright at the corner of Myrtle avenue and Washington street, and ran away. They dashed down Washington street at a furious rate, throwing the driver, Wm. Gallagher, from his box upon the pavement. Mrs. Adams's screams could be heard as the horses sped along the street, but the team went with such rapidity that no one could check their progress. On reaching the foot of the street they continued straight on, and went off the dock. The coach and team immediately sank, and the lady was drowned in the shut up coach. Her body was subsequently found on board and conveyed to the station house. The team and coach were worth $2,000.

Serious Fall From a Scaffold.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, December 24, 1872.

A young man in the employ of W. F. Gebhart & Co., iron cornice dealers, of Dayton, Ohio, named Harry Yost, while at work on the Court House early this morning, fell from a scaffold and had both legs broken. His life is in a critical condition from internal injuries. He will be taken to his home in Dayton as soon as his condition will allow it.

Railroad Engineer Instantly Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DELAWARE, OHIO, December 24, 1872.

Frank Ashland, engineer on a freight train, was killed about three and a half miles west of this place to-day. In coupling his engine to the train his head was caught in some manner, crushing in his skull and causing instant death. No fault is attached to the railroad company. His remains were taken to Columbus, where he leaves a wife and two children.

Woman Run Over and Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, December 24, 1872.

A woman aged forty-five years, named Halleran, was run over by the car last evening, and instantly killed. She was waking on the track at the time, and the steam being so heavy the engineer could not see her. She was badly mangled.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 24, 1872, 5 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For South Atlantic States, northeasterly to southeasterly winds, cloudy weather and rain, and probably snow over Northern North Carolina. For the Gulf States northerly winds and partly cloudy weather, with rain from Southern Louisiana to Florida and Georgia, fair clearing weather on Wednesday afternoon and night. For Middle States, winds veering to easterly, with increasing cloudiness, and with probably snow from Virginia to Southern New York. For New England, northerly to easterly winds and increasing cloudiness, from Tennessee to Ohio and Lower Michigan, southerly winds. Rising temperature and increasing cloudiness from Missouri to Lake Michigan, and westward, diminishing pressure, facing temperature, increasing easterly winds and cloudiness, and very probably threatening weather, but afternoon telegraphic reports from Dakota and Minnesota are missing.

The Female Suffrage Case—Susan B. Anthony in the Role of Counsel.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 24.—The examination of Beasley W. Jones, Inspector of Election, and H. Hall, inspectors of the election who permitted Susan B. Anthony to vote at the late election, before U. S. Commissioner Storrs, on the charge of permitting women to vote, was concluded to-day. John E. Pound, Deputy United States District Attorney, made the argument in behalf of the prosecution. Susan B. Anthony appeared as counsel for the inspectors and made an able argument in their behalf. The decision of the Commissioner is not yet announced. The argument in the case of Susan B. Anthony was concluded on Tuesday before Commissioner Storrs. The decision was postponed until Thursday next.

Philadelphia Profiting by the Fire Experience of Other Cities.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.—The Law Committee of councils have agreed to present an ordinance to Councils making it unlawful in the city limits to build cornices of combustible material, and all cornices or other constructions for connecting walls or enclosing the ends of connections to be made of brick or other incombustible material. Roofs are to be constructed of slate, metal or other incombustible material. Mansards on buildings over thirty-five feet high are to be made in all parts of incombustible material.

The Cold Weather in Maine.

BATH, ME., December 24.—The weather for the past few days has been bitterly cold. It is now, at eight o'clock P. M., six degrees below zero in Richmond. At nine A. M. it was nine degrees below. There is probably more snow on the ground in this vicinity at this date than for the past twenty-five years.

Philadelphia Common Council Indicted for Nuisance.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.—This afternoon the Grand Jury returned a true bill of indictment against all the members of the Common Council charging them with maintaining a nuisance in permitting Girard avenue bridge to be opened for travel this present condition.

The Boston Mayoralty Contest.

BOSTON, December 24.—The full report of the committee for recounting the votes of the recent municipal election confirm the election of Henry L. Pierce as mayor by 79 majority.

THE TEN LOST TRIBES.

BRITON'S JEWISH ANCESTRY.

The Blood of Israel in the Veins of England's Sons.

[From the Boston Times.]

At the Methodist Ministers' meeting this morning the Rev. Joseph Williams, of Medford, read an essay on "Anglo-Israel; or, the Anglo-Saxon Nations Identical with the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel." The first part of the essay treated of the difference between Judah and Israel. He showed from various texts of scripture that Christ's disciples were taken from the tribe of Benjamin; that his work was chiefly in that tribe; and that it was from the tribe of Benjamin, and not from Judah, that so many were converted at the memorable Pentecost.

Israel in their wanderings were directed to the isles afar off. (Jer. XXI., 10.) They were to be directed like Jonah to the north and to the west, *i. e.*, northwest. And a line drawn on a map of the Eastern Continent, beginning at Jerusalem and extending in a northwest direction to the "ends of the earth," would strike the south coast of the North Sea, and terminate in the British Isles.

The interregnum of Israel prophesied in Hosea x., 3, he considered to be the period from the deposal of Hoshea by Salmanasar, B. C. 726, to the coronation of Egbert, A. D. 828, a period of 1,554 years.

THE ROYAL SCEPTER.

The transfer of the sceptre of Judah to Israel occurred in B. C. 580, when Jeremiah Tephi, a Princess of David's time, and Prince Baruch landed in Ireland by way of Spain. The Princess was married to Eochaid, Prince of Ulster, and King elect of Ireland. This re-established the sceptre of Judah, which passed to Scotland, 330, and thence to England 1603, where it still waves with majestic air.

QUEEN VICTORIA A JEWESS.

The scepter of Judah in Keyanne passed, through the marriage of Tephi to Eochaid II., King of Ireland, B. C. 580; through Fergus I., his lineal descendant, who took it from Ireland to Scotland, and was crowned at Iona first King of Scots, A. D. 330; through Kenneth II., crowned King of the Scots and Picts, A. D. 767, at Scone in Perth; through James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, crowned at Westminster, A. D. 1603; through successive lineal descendants to Queen Victoria.

JACOB'S PILLOW.

The stone Jacob made his pillow at Luz is now in Westminster Abbey. It is known as the Stone of Destiny, or Lia Fail, in England as the Coronation Stone. It was brought to Ireland by Jeremiah in B. C. 580, and at his suggestion used by Eochaid as a cromlech in connection with his coronation. In A. D. 836 it was taken by Fergus I. to Scotland. All the succeeding sovereigns of Scotland for seven hundred and ninety-eight years were crowned on it. It was taken from the Scotch by the English in 1296, and placed in Westminster Abbey, and from that time, five hundred and forty-four years, all the Queens and Kings of England have been crowned on it.

THE LION AND THE UNICORN.

"And the remnant of Jacob shall be among the Gentiles as a *lion*." (Mic. v., 8.) "He hath, as it were the strength of an *unicorn*." (Num. XXIII., 22.)

ENGLAND'S MILITARY POWER.

No nation ever fought more battles or won so many victories as England, the mistranslation was, "Thou art my battle-axe;" for with thee will I break in pieces the nations, and with thee will I destroy the kingdoms."

What people be Israel their foreign commerce must be extensive. They "go down to the sea in ships and do business in great waters." "Of Dinset Worth, in the Isle of Wight, "the land flows with rivers." The shipping of England is an approximate to that of their ancient Israel.

When England "renewed her strength in the land," and "multiplied her people," then the overflowing population, "The place is too straight for me. Give place to me that I may dwell."

Wherever the Anglo-Saxon immigrates he supplates the aborigines. We read in the Scriptures, "His horns are like the horns of unicorns; with them he shall push the people together to the ends of the earth."

England has always lent money and not borrowed. "The Lord thy God blesseth thee, as He promised thee; and thou shalt lend unto many nations, but thou shalt not borrow."

The philanthrophy of the Anglo-Saxons justifies their prophetic name.

The Anglo-Saxons are addicted to drunkenness to a proverb, which Isaiah foresaw "Woe to the crown of pride, to the drunkards of Ephraim." priest and the people have erred through strong drink."

After the reading of the essay a vote of thanks to Mr. Williams was passed.

THE OTHER SIDE.

The Rev. Andrew McKeown read a paper by Professor Rawlinson, combating the theory of any connection between our ancestors and the Israelites. In regard to the prevalence of the Anglo-Saxon race, and increasing cloudiness from Missouri to Lake Michigan, and westward, diminishing pressure, facing temperature, increasing easterly winds and cloudiness, and very probably threatening weather, but afternoon telegraphic reports from Dakota and Minnesota are missing.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Peddler Murdered Mysteriously.

THE NEXT SPEAKERSHIP.

Travel Impeded by Cold Weather.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 24, 1872.

Peddler Murdered.

Except that the victim has been identified, the murder of last night remains a mystery. The murdered man turns out to be a Pole, who has resided about six months in this country and has been peddling fancy good in the District. The indications are that he was murdered soon after night fall. The body, around his pack were fastened about his thigh and neck to assist in handling the body, and the corpse was then put in a wagon and drawn to the alley, where it was found while still warm. Up to night fall no clue whatever has been found to the perpetrators.

The laborer who killed one of his fellows at the gas works Sunday night has not yet been arrested.

The Next Speakership.

Both morning papers here have articles upon the attempt to organize a combination to defeat Mr. Blaine for the next Speakership. Both intimate that if Mr. Blaine desires to continue it will be hard to beat him.

The Cold Term.

The river is closed, and all the railroads leading from the city are much impeded by cold weather. The President's mail has been delayed during the day, and he will not arrive till late. Trains from the East have not arrived to-night.

WASHINGTON, December 24, 1872.

THE NEW ARMY UNIFORM.

General Sherman and staff will wear the newly adopted army uniform for the first time on making a call upon the President, on New Year's day.

CLAIM AGENTS EXERCISED.

Several attorneys and claim agents are endeavoring to induce Secretary Boutwell to modify his order relative to their official intercourse with the Treasury department.

Damages Claimed for False Imprisonment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24th, December 24, 1872.

A suit will be commenced in the United States Circuit Court at Indianapolis this week by Otto Berg, of Philadelphia, against Mayor Randall, of this city, for false imprisonment. Berg was arrested only a few days ago on suspicion of being one of the $20,000 watch thieves of Chicago, and at the instance of the Mayor held until his innocence was proven, about twenty-four hours. Berg lays his damages at $5,000.

Zanesville Mayoralty Election.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, December 24, 1872.

Robert F. Brown, Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected to-day by thirty majority. The vote was very light.

A RACE OF GIANTS.

Interesting Discoveries in Kentucky.

[From the Carlisle (Ky.) Mercury.]

On the farm of Mr. Wm. Talbot, Valley near Makefield, in this county, is a skirt of woods which possesses a characteristics of deep interest. About three inches below the surface of the ground on the tract may be found immense bones, evidently the remains of an extinct species of the human race. Several bones have been unearthed, one of which has been partially explored were found. The bones which, from their size, must have belonged to a race of beings far more gigantic than the race which now inhabits the earth, are in a good state of preservation, though many clay utensils, also arrow heads cast out of the mutilated remains of the same material. Such a memorial of the past starts many inquiries. Was the place once the battle ground, where the invading race fought to maintain the supremacy of their respective tribes? Or was it a common burial ground? The bones are of immense size, and of immeasurable thickness in the breast bone. The skull does not appear much as the whole tract, occurring at least fifteen acres, has no tumuli like mounds, but the bones are a few inches beneath the surface. The tract has never been, but originally lay exposed to view, until the accumulation of leaves, within ten days or two periods of vegetable black, rich soil which covers them. But whatever memorials ante-date history, and the most conclusive proof of the antiquity of the world is known of the races and tribes who flourished, it may be considered as one.

How Plants Purify the Air.

Plants derive their nourishment by the absorption through their roots and leaves of gases from the soil and by the decomposition, through the agency of sunlight, of a particular gas contained in the atmosphere—carbonic-acid gas. They decompose this gas, which they require, and which is poisonous to animal life, and appropriate the carbon, one of the elements of which it is composed, to the vegetable's mode of respiration, can only be accomplished with the assistance of solar light.

Charles Morren, of Geneva, who began his career as a botanist, but has since devoted himself to physiology, only the four walls being left standing.

It was very much feared that the Academy of Music, which is directly opposite, would also be consumed, and it evidently would have been had not the wind changed, which caused the fire to extend across to Thirteenth street, destroying on its way the large and elegant mansion of Mr. Stevens & Co. and several private dwellings. No lives are reported lost.

It appears that Barnum's insurance on his building and contents is in the neighborhood of $80,000. In his report for November, Fire Marshal McSpeddon called attention to the condition of Barnum's Museum and the danger of surrounding property from it.

Further Particulars.

The men who slept in the building threw open the doors opening on Fourteenth street, and two of the performing elephants, seamstress and Bessie, and camel walked out. These were the only animals that escaped. The remaining animals, terror stricken by the flames sweeping toward their cages at the heat and the stifling smoke, dashed madly against the iron bars that confined them, or crouched in the corners of their cages, overcome with fear. The performing elephant Romeo, a magnificent specimen of his kind, who arrived here only last week from Hamburg, was securely fastened by chains in his den, his former partner, Juliet, having made to undo these, and the keepers were obliged to leave him to his fate. His shrill trumpetings could be heard for a considerable time after the adventing flames drove them away. The following is a list of the animals burned: One elephant, Juliet; giraffe, several deer, a number of monkeys, two magnificent Abyssinian lions, three sea lions, the latter only killed by a breaking down of their tanks, two Bengal tigers, one African leopard, one African camel, one Asiatic buffalo, one zebra, the hippopotamus, the largest of the baboon tribe; the celebrated happy family, consisting of a number of animals, among which were a cat and dog, cat and other small animals and a number of birds living together in one cage; a large collection of apes, gorillas, monkeys, racoons and small animals; a number of pheasants and other rare birds; five large anacondas and boa constrictors in a cage. One hundred and fifty persons are known to have been employed. All the performers lost their wardrobes and effects.

A RACE OF GIANTS.

Interesting Discoveries in Kentucky.

[From the Carlisle (Ky.) Mercury.]

On the farm of Mr. Wm. Talbot, Valley near Makefield, in this county, is a skirt of woods which possesses a characteristics of deep interest. About three inches below the surface of the ground on the tract may be found immense bones, evidently the remains of an extinct species of the human race. Several bones have been unearthed, one of which has been partially explored were found. The bones which, from their size, must have belonged to a race of beings far more gigantic than the race which now inhabits the earth, are in a good state of preservation, though many clay utensils, also arrow heads cast out of the mutilated remains of the same material. Such a memorial of the past starts many inquiries. Was the place once the battle ground, where the invading race fought to maintain the supremacy of their respective tribes? Or was it a common burial ground? The bones are of immense size, and of immeasurable thickness in the breast bone. The skull does not appear much as the whole tract, occurring at least fifteen acres, has no tumuli like mounds, but the bones are a few inches beneath the surface. The tract has never been, but originally lay exposed to view, until the accumulation of leaves, within ten days or two periods of vegetable black, rich soil which covers them. But whatever memorials ante-date history, and the most conclusive proof of the antiquity of the world is known of the races and tribes who flourished, it may be considered as one.

How Plants Purify the Air.

Plants derive their nourishment by the absorption through their roots and leaves of gases from the soil and by the decomposition, through the agency of sunlight, of a particular gas contained in the atmosphere—carbonic-acid gas. They decompose this gas, which they require, and which is poisonous to animal life, and appropriate the carbon, one of the elements of which it is composed, to the vegetable's mode of respiration, can only be accomplished with the assistance of solar light.

Charles Morren, of Geneva, who began his career as a botanist, but has since devoted himself to physiology, only the four walls being left standing.

It was very much feared that the Academy of Music, which is directly opposite, would also be consumed, and it evidently would have been had not the wind changed, which caused the fire to extend across to Thirteenth street, destroying on its way the large and elegant mansion of Mr. Stevens & Co. and several private dwellings. No lives are reported lost.

It appears that Barnum's insurance on his building and contents is in the neighborhood of $80,000. In his report for November, Fire Marshal McSpeddon called attention to the condition of Barnum's Museum and the danger of surrounding property from it.

Further Particulars.

The men who slept in the building threw open the doors opening on Fourteenth street, and two of the performing elephants, seamstress and Bessie, and camel walked out. These were the only animals that escaped. The remaining animals, terror stricken by the flames sweeping toward their cages at the heat and the stifling smoke, dashed madly against the iron bars that confined them, or crouched in the corners of their cages, overcome with fear. The performing elephant Romeo, a magnificent specimen of his kind, who arrived here only last week from Hamburg, was securely fastened by chains in his den, his former partner, Juliet, having made to undo these, and the keepers were obliged to leave him to his fate. His shrill trumpetings could be heard for a considerable time after the adventing flames drove them away. The following is a list of the animals burned: One elephant, Juliet; giraffe, several deer, a number of monkeys, two magnificent Abyssinian lions, three sea lions, the latter only killed by a breaking down of their tanks, two Bengal tigers, one African leopard, one African camel, one Asiatic buffalo, one zebra, the hippopotamus, the largest of the baboon tribe; the celebrated happy family, consisting of a number of animals, among which were a cat and dog, cat and other small animals and a number of birds living together in one cage; a large collection of apes, gorillas, monkeys, racoons and small animals; a number of pheasants and other rare birds; five large anacondas and boa constrictors in a cage. One hundred and fifty persons are known to have been employed. All the performers lost their wardrobes and effects.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM BURNED

Entire Establishment Wiped Out—All the Birds and Animals Consumed, Except Two Elephants and a Camel—Other Buildings Destroyed—Loss Upward of Half a Million Dollars.

NEW YORK, December 24.—Barnum's Museum and Menagerie took fire about four o'clock this morning, and in about half an hour the entire building, though constructed of iron, was in ruins. The flames quickly spread to the buildings on either side, Grace Chapel, on the easterly side, was burned to the ground, and the Lawrence mansion, on the westerly side was seriously damaged. The fire ran through the block to Thirteenth street, destroying the carriage factory of Miner & Stevens and that of P. Grotes. The loss will reach half a million dollars.

The following are additional particulars: Wiles, a police officer, at 4:15 A. M., while on his patrol, noticed fire issuing from the roof of the museum, immediately over where the giraffes were kept, and immediately afterward the animals started forth screeching and howling in a terrific manner. Alarms were soon sounded, but the flames spread with such rapidity that almost before the firemen could get the water, Barnum's circus was a thing of the past. The firemen report that the fears of the animals were frightful during the short time that they lasted. Two elephants and one camel were the only animals saved. When they were led out by their keepers they were given large space by the crowd witnessing the fire, although the animals were very docile, considering the excitement on all sides.

The front building was two stories high, and composed nearly altogether of corrugated iron and wood, the structure burned, however, as though it was a tinder box. The firemen and others were unable to stand within a hundred feet of the burning building, the heat was so intense. The windows of the Academy of Music were cracked and broken with the heat, and the doors were blistered. The hill boards in front of the Academy were burned on the side toward the circus. Nothing could be done to save any of the animals. Grace Chapel was wholly consumed, only the four walls being left standing.

It was very much feared that the Academy of Music, which is directly opposite, would also be consumed, and it evidently would have been had not the wind changed, which caused the fire to extend across to Thirteenth street, destroying on its way the large and elegant mansion of Mr. Stevens & Co. and several private dwellings. No lives are reported lost.

It appears that Barnum's insurance on his building and contents is in the neighborhood of $80,000. In his report for November, Fire Marshal McSpeddon called attention to the condition of Barnum's Museum and the danger of surrounding property from it.

Further Particulars.

The men who slept in the building threw open the doors opening on Fourteenth street, and two of the performing elephants, seamstress and Bessie, and camel walked out. These were the only animals that escaped. The remaining animals, terror stricken by the flames sweeping toward their cages at the heat and the stifling smoke, dashed madly against the iron bars that confined them, or crouched in the corners of their cages, overcome with fear. The performing elephant Romeo, a magnificent specimen of his kind, who arrived here only last week from Hamburg, was securely fastened by chains in his den, his former partner, Juliet, having made to undo these, and the keepers were obliged to leave him to his fate. His shrill trumpetings could be heard for a considerable time after the adventing flames drove them away. The following is a list of the animals burned: One elephant, Juliet; giraffe, several deer, a number of monkeys, two magnificent Abyssinian lions, three sea lions, the latter only killed by a breaking down of their tanks, two Bengal tigers, one African leopard, one African camel, one Asiatic buffalo, one zebra, the hippopotamus, the largest of the baboon tribe; the celebrated happy family, consisting of a number of animals, among which were a cat and dog, cat and other small animals and a number of birds living together in one cage; a large collection of apes, gorillas, monkeys, racoons and small animals; a number of pheasants and other rare birds; five large anacondas and boa constrictors in a cage. One hundred and fifty persons are known to have been employed. All the performers lost their wardrobes and effects.

LATE DISCOVERIES IN THE YOSEMITE REGION.

Wonderful Gorges and Waterfalls—Explorations by John Muir, the Geologist, and Galen Clark, State Guardian of Yosemite Valley.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

The diadem for scenic grandeur has heretofore been won by Yosemite, but late explorations in the Sierra Nevada have revealed some half dozen contestants for that honor. A mong these may be mentioned Mount Shasta, the canyon of the south fork of King's river (on the shadow of Mount Whitney) and the great Tuolumne river canyon. John Muir, the lonely adventurous explorer and geologist of the Yosemite valley, and Galen Clark, State Guardian of that valley, last month penetrated and explored the last mentioned canyon, which Professor Whitney and Clarence King did not enter, the former expressing a doubt, in his State geological report, whether it was possible to get into it at all. Mr. Muir reports that this canyon lies about eighteen miles in an almost due northerly direction from Yosemite valley. Its beginning or mouth is below Hetch-Hetchy valley, and the main Tuolumne river runs though it. It curves in an unbroken line for over forty miles, and runs up to and ends in the very heart of the summits of the upper Sierra Nevada. The unexplored canyon is much narrower than the Yosemite canyon, which properly begins at the eastern end of Hetch-Hetchy, and has, from thence to its head, a length of twenty miles of continuous, unbroken vertical wall of granite, similar to but more clear cut, and with much greater depth than those of Yosemite valley. Yosemite valley has an average width of half a mile, and is in one place a mile wide, but the Tuolumne canyon has nowhere a width exceeding a quarter of a mile, and is in some places much narrower than that. The Tuolumne river, which runs through it, has twice the width of the Merced. The falls of the Merced Yosemite surpass those of the Tuolumne canyon in unbroken volumes of descending water; but, in endless variety of cascades and water shoots the Tuolumne canyon is far superior. The great walls of the canyon are seamed by water-worn fissures, down which rivers leap, churn, thunder, brawl and sing with all possible varieties of expression of sound. There is one waterfall over 1,600 feet high in the Tuolumne canyon, but it is not unbroken like the Upper Yosemite fall, and is in many respects inferior to the latter. The Upper Yosemite falls is 1,640 feet high. In the spring, when the river is full, that fall tumbles clear down in one unbroken, rocky bowl with a sound resembling to fall from the sky of gigantic cannon balls of most massive and lightning speed. This sound closely resembles, yet hardly rises to the intensity of the loudest peals of thunder; but the noise produced by the Tuolumne water-falls is as deafening as the loudest thunder—a thunder which never ceases. Another of the features of the canyon is the vast depth of the great ice-covered fissure and the unsurpassed facilities it affords for glacial cañon echoes. One of the waterfalls spreads out at its very head into a great fan of silver-threaded lace, but after a descent in this shape of about 200 feet, it is whirled over, closed up with lightning-like rapidity, changed to coarse, solid cord, and dashed in a mighty groove of rocks like an arrow of steam. The great sculpture marks of glacial action is much newer and more easily read in the Tuolumne than in the canyon, for though called a valley, it is really a canyon of the deepest, darkest, and most rugged kind. The history of glacial action can be read is very much the same in the Tuolumne as in Yosemite valley, and rain, snow, sun, winds and earthquakes; but in the Tuolumne canyon the page is fresh from the glacial workers' pen. Some of the Mount Shasta peaks, Gibbs and Hitter. The glacial on the latter has a large glacier at its head with a fine lake. Descending from these mountains, Mr. Muir thinks, at one time not only filled the great Tuolumne canyon, but to a vastly overflowed it, as a river overflows its banks in spring time.

Muir and Clark had a rough task in exploring this great canyon and its surroundings. They were frequently forced to wade rushing torrents, sides of which brushed the foot of perpendicular rocks of granite. They camped one night in their shirt sleeves, and next morning found a pair of boots on the walls mentioned is 4,000 feet high.

The only animals they have come across in the Canyon are bears, but Muir thinks, cause I had on think otherwise. Our Frank is in pants. He went in short pants like a boy girl. I don't like Jennie Bird any more, or I guess she don't like me any more, cause when I give her a handful of pennies she only laughed at me, and I thought Jim Bland told lies about me. I'd like him, only sis thinks he's handsome. The affairs of the Canyon seem to be in very good condition, and it has recently been suggested that with deeper mining the Minnesota, Nathan Hale and Hale mines may again be made highly largely. The other mines have generally paid fairly and the Hale mines have been a money in their pockets as the result of the season's operations.

Cause of Power in the Right Hand.

In a paper read before the Philosophical Society of London, Dr. Ogle states it as his belief that the superiority of the right hand, in works requiring strength and skill, is not due merely to custom and habit, but that there are reasons for this opinion are that the superior power of the right side is not confined to the arms, but extends to the leg, and that it commences in the arm before use. The education begins and continues in spite of all efforts to resist or divert it. The superiority is also unmistakable in some malformations, inasmuch as it is hereditary and is met with more frequently in the male sex, not only in men, but in apes and parrots. The author further asserts that the left side of a right handed man is greater than the right, and that the reverse suggests that this greater development of the left side is due to the greater quantity of blood which it receives.

THE present bells of Cologne Cathedral which were cast as early as any other in the fifteenth century, weigh 12,000 lbs., the other 22,400 lbs. The Kaiserglocke, which will shortly be cast, will be the largest swinging bell in the world, for those at Peking and Moscow, which are larger, are fixed bells. The following are the weights of some of the largest bells in Europe: Vienna, 56,000 lbs.; St. Peter's (Rome), 38,000 lbs.; Notre Dame de Paris, 34,000 lbs.; "Big Ben," 34,000 lbs.; and Erfurt, 27,336 lbs. According to a German paper the Kaiserglocke is made a "munificent and truly imperial gift" by the present French prince from the Strasburg cannon to be moton into the "Kaiserglocke," which is to swing past the south campanile. The weight of these guns is 500 cwt., valued at £5,750.

THE living descendants of his late Majesty King Louis Philippe superintend no less than fifty persons. Of the 50,000,000 francs constituting the fortune of the Duc d'Orleans, which was confiscated on the 22d of January, 1852, 44,000,000 have been established for French authors, artists and men of science—the military medal, the Legion of Honor, assistance to poor country priests, &c. These remain estates worth 40,000,000 francs, which are applied to the maintain of the State. According to the law last passed there will be released, by reason of the death of proprietors, and be divided among the nine princes and princesses who form the posterity of King Louis Philippe.

FISH—Buffalo steak at Jas. Cully's, No. 184 Liberty street.

PUT your fish and have them dressed for immediate use at Jas. Cully's, No. 184 Liberty street.

GAME of all kinds at Jas. Cully's, No. 184 Liberty street.

OYSTERS, finest in the city, at No

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1872.

No paper will be issued from this office to-morrow.

A GREAT hue and cry has been raised about the corruption of the South Carolina Legislature, which is nearly or quite two-thirds colored. But in this respect it is not worse than at least half a dozen Northern Legislatures, with not a single colored man in them. A fair scrutiny will sustain this assertion. Besides, the South Carolina Legislature in point of intelligence will compare favorably with more than one of our Northern Legislatures, notwithstanding half a dozen years ago not one in twenty of the members could read or write. Of these colored legislators it is to be said they have manifested extraordinary intellectual progress and can challenge comparison with any equal number of white men in or out of the Legislatures, North or South. Concerning which section is there the best ground for hopefulness?

THE New York *Times* asks: "What shall we do about murder?" The question is asked, but it is not answered. The asking involves the fact that the law is insufficient. The question, therefore, should be: "What shall we do about that?" *Him* seeking for answer it should be found that the Death Penalty defeats itself, and that herein, as much as any one particular, is the difficulty, it would be both honest and politic to admit the fact and act accordingly. Many maintain that just here is the seat of the difficulty. Others dispute it. In the New York Legislature, at the coming session, the question will be considered, as it is being considered nearly everywhere by the public. Not in New York city alone, but generally throughout the country, the punishment—rather the conviction—of the murderer is more difficult than almost any other offender of a high grade. We believe this is the fact—what is the reason?

BILLS for the relief of this individual or that, ought, as a general thing, to be pretty rigidly scrutinized by Congress, since not a few of them have before now been known to cover up a good sized job. The bill for the relief of United States Treasurer SPINNER, now awaiting action by that body, does not belong to this class, however. About a year ago, it will be recollected, two of the clerks in his office were discovered to be defaulters, the total defalcations amounting to some forty thousand dollars, for which General SPINNER was responsible to the government. "Old Honesty," as he is familiarly called, was urged to permit the passage of a relief bill last session, but he considered it advisable to delay the matter until after the Presidential election, in order that it might not be made the basis of unjust assaults upon the administration. There is little doubt that the bill will promptly pass both Houses, it being understood that many Democratic as well as Republican members have voluntarily assured General SPINNER of their intention to vote for it. Of all the public servants, this veteran official is one of the most efficient and incorruptible. The measure should pass unanimously.

NOT LEAST among the distinguishing characteristics of the present age, is the generous encouragement given by the civilized governments of the world to scientific research and exploration. In our own country the Polar and Arctic explorations, the eclipse and transit observations, the Signal Service, and the scientific accompaniments of the Coast Survey, the Observatory and the Smithsonian Institute, are some among many other evidences of the liberality of the government in this regard, and it is gratifying to note that this spirit is extending. A short time ago the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute made application to the managers of the Atlantic Cable to secure the use of the intercoeanic telegraph for the benefit of science without charge, in order that speedy and mutual communication with the astronomers of Europe might be had with respect to astronomical phenomena, such as new discoveries of planets, comets, changes in the sun, and other phenomena which require instant recognition. The request has been promptly granted, and the managers have also promised to use their influence with other companies to secure similar concessions on the part of European lines. This liberal action will be of great benefit to science, and is not a little creditable to its authors.

THE reputable intelligence of New York continues free of alloy for plans to secure the action, which will be submitted to the Legislature at its coming session, provides that where a man is convicted of murder, the presiding Judge shall, within ten days thereafter, make a full report of the case to the Court of Appeals, which Court shall immediately consider the case, and decide whether the interests of justice demand that there shall be a new trial. If the decision shall be adverse to a new trial, there is to be no further stay of proceedings except by the interposition of Executive clemency, while in the event of a new trial being granted, if a second conviction is reached, the same proceedings shall be had as before, and in like manner with any subsequent trials and convictions. Another proposition is so to amend the laws relating to capital offenses that, upon sufficient evidence, a person may be pronounced by a jury guilty of murder while laboring under insanity, and empowering the Governor to properly dispose of the case by ordering the prisoner to an insane asylum, or in some way preventing his being at large again. *This, it is held,* would relieve the jury of embarrassment in finding a verdict, as well as tend to protect the community against a mania tending to blood. Both of these proposed measures would seem to contain at least the germ of a desirable reform in the administration of justice, and the safety of society in that city and State.

THE *Pittsburgh Post* would make a better showing if, before undertaking to lay down abstract principles, it would study to be accurate with regard to concrete facts. That paper says that its strictures on the President for his course with regard to Louisiana, had reference to his "endorsing the military power, the unauthorized and outrageous indemnifying of Judge DURELL in what was purely a State affair." Does it not know that the decision of a State court had already been against the legality of WARMOUTH'S action? Does it not know that he thereupon violently displaced the Judge who made the ruling, putting another in his place without the slightest shadow of authority except his own will? It is ignorant of the fact that the law affirmed to be operative in the case by this creature of his appointment, became a law only by receiving the signature of the Governor after the election had been held? Does it mean to say that an election held under one law can be controlled by a statute legalized afterwards? Does it not know that it was only as a last resort that appeal was made to the Federal Court to enjoin WARMOUTH from proceeding further? No one dentes that it was "a State affair," but neither does anybody except the *Post* dispute that the Constitution makes it the duty of the President to interfere, in the interest of the public peace, in disturbances growing out of elections in any of the States at which members of Congress are voted for. There would have been no trouble in Louisiana if WARMOUTH had respected the authority of the State judiciary; but as it was, except for the action of the President, anarchy would have had full sway. Perhaps, however, that would have suited our neighbor.

SENATOR SUMNER, when lately in Paris, appears to have been an object of not a little interest to some of the most prominent statesmen and politicians of the young Republic. Indeed, ever since the success of the Republic began to give some promise of permanence as the government of France, leading Frenchmen have been studying American history and institutions with great industry, and have been watching with lively interest the march of events on this side of the water. Hence, when they can get hold of an American public man, even of inferior note, they are ready to make much of him, perhaps in the hope of getting from him a little light for their political guidance. Mr. SUMNER being an American statesman of the greatest eminence, and known to them in literature as well as in politics, was especially welcome, and was, no doubt, listened to with a good deal of deference. Some of the noteworthy utterances of the Senator while in Paris have found their way into the newspapers, and hence people have an opportunity of watching the effect of his precepts upon the administration of affairs. It would possibly be rash to assume that the recent savage onslaughts on M. THIERS in the Assembly were inspired by the Senator's solemn warnings against Presidential encroachments upon the popular liberties, warnings suggested by GRANT'S evil behavior in office. But there can be small risk of mistake, at least in suspecting that Mr. SUMNER'S confident reference of the political eccentricities of the French to their want of religion, and especially to the infidelity of some of their rulers, has had somewhat to do with M. THIERS' late religious professions. Not for the first time in the course of two or three weeks the President in a speech to the Assembly recently proclaimed his full belief in the immortality of the soul, and still more recently he said, "I have defended property against the Socialists, and I am making a stand for religion here, to defend the existence of God against the Materialists." This pious declaration, we are told, was applauded *à outrance* by the men of the Left, who are not generally deemed especially orthodox in a religious sense.

CHRISTMAS TIME.

Two writers wrote on the subject, and what they wrote is as follows:

First Writer.

At this hour multitudes are turning their thoughts to that marvelous land whose green sward has so often been trodden by the feet of prophet and priest—the hierarchs of the kingdom of God. To the city of Nazareth, as it was more than eighteen centuries ago the mind turns, and the fair daughters of DAVID'S house, in all meekness, and in all modesty appear as bowing to the behests of the Highest. She receives the salutation and the mysterious message of the angel. We follow as along the rugged way, she hastes to the home of her cousin in the hilly region near ABRAHAM'S home at *Hebron*, and the weird songs of the favored women falls sweetly upon our ears. And then comes the marriage and the toilsome journey, the scant lodging and the birth of the wondrous child at Bethlehem; and our ears, as those of the rapt shepherds are entranced with the angelic minstrelsy, and marveling we join their glad acclaim, "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will to men." We follow the humble cortege to the temple. The silence of its courts is broken by the triumphant song of SIMEON, and the glad utterances of ANNA the aged, and away once more, through Samaria, across the famed field of Esdraelon, to their home in Gallilee, we with them journey in the early spring time. Our revery is disturbed once again, and strangers from the East make eager inquiry for the King in the streets of Jerusalem. Taught by HEROD that the predictions pointed to Bethlehem they haste away. The Jaffa gate swings open, and to their gladdened eyes the star-like meteor which in their own country had been the harbinger of His coming appears, and we watch them, as regardless of HEROD'S command they turn northward, and led by the star, follow in the footsteps of the family to their home. Our own hearts render the homage and worship which gifts of frankincense and myrrh but faintly symbolize—and the story is all before us, old yet ever new, familiar yet ever strange, its interest ever increasing, as the steps move onward to solve the dark problems which lie hidden in the grave.

JESUS, David's nobler son, the star portended king, "this day unto you is born." And that birth becomes a pivotal center on which historic ages all revolve. Through this point passes the line which separates the past from the future, and marks distinctly the new era, a new departure.

Of two things history assures us: The ages preceding the era of JESUS were ever looking forward to the coming of one whose empire should be that of universal peace and quiet. The generations of the former era, as they marched successively to their destiny, kept their faces ever to the front, and looked wistfully for the promised one to come, that he might lift their burdens from them and restore the golden age. But the generations which come after, albeit marching in the van of human progress, and ever looking for and striving for the expansion of his kingdom, keep their eyes upon him as they march, pressing their way, but ever looking back to that hour when that prophet, priest and king of the everlasting kingdom was born.

It is this fact which stands out as the marked historic phenomenon of the religious development of which Judaism was the precursor, and of which Christianity is the embodiment. To Him, either as expected or as having come, the thought and love of the peoples have been directed. For all nations he was the light; of all peoples He was the glory. Over all kingdoms he was to exercise power, and from the hour of His appearing was to date the origin of a new dominion, whose conquests should be ever being made until the empire of rational thought and unwearied love should be finally established all over earth. And the signs of that coming time when the empire shall be proclaimed, can they not be discerned? Mark how the language which is most closely identified with the evangelism of that kingdom is spreading. The language of commerce: it enters every port and mar of trade. It profits by the conflict of this only competitor for the mastery, and bids fair to take the place which must soon be vacated as the language of courts and diplomacy. Its composite nature permits it to adopt readily the richness and expressions of all peoples and tongues, and so, more and more as the "one kingdom" is to have one language then that one language already is foreshadowed in the tongue which most clearly and steadily enunciates the gospel of MARY'S son. And among those whospeak this one language there shall be the ingathering of wealth, the facility of travel, of intercommunication and of intercourse unequalled elsewhere, and wholly unexampled; and to-day the possibilities of the conquests of Christian ideas, and the Anglo-American civilization so closely identified with the principles which JESUS set forth are such as to afford ground for the expectation of the speedy fall of antagonistic principles and systems.

And yet perhaps—hope may be long deferred. As in the days of his infancy there are yet HERODS, who, for their own selfish ends, would "slay the innocents" and beat back even to barbarism the progress which the consummation of the purposes of JESUS requires. But the truth shall yet conquer, and the holiness of the times when Christian principle and the ethics taught by the Nazarene shall be accepted by all people shall be ultimately ushered in. Then again may the angelic doxology be chanted in the ears of all men, and the song of jubilant humanity may mingle with "the voices blest," and with reverence the thought turning to Him—the once lowly babe in the manger at Bethlehem, now the exalted Prince MESSIAH—there may ring out in the sky of each hemisphere, thus encircling the globe with the jubilee, "Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace; good will to men."

So let it be in the good time coming; and so let it come right speedily. And in the confidence of the might and progress of the ideas of this noblest of the sons of men, this divine manifestation in the flesh, we greet our patrons, and wish for them, as for all, a right happy Christmas—a season of joy and of gladness.

Second Writer.

"A merry Christmas to all!" One year goes, and another comes; and once again we are brought to that great festival of peace and charity which has been so beautifully and truly described as "the Sabbath of the poor man's year." There are many times and seasons which are full of pleasure and joyous meaning to some, but there is only one time—Christmas—in the entire round of the year, when the whole world's heart seems intoned with universal sympathy and kindness; nor any other time when the daily duties of life seem so fully a-glow with the divine hues that come from the unrestrained exercise of our best and highest humanity. "Peace on earth, good will among men." Let us all try to make this the key note of to-day's doings and belongings. It is the season when everything that is good and noble in human nature should press its way to the surface and coin itself in pleasant and gracious helpfulness. Let us remember that there can be no perfect "peace on earth" while cries of distress are mingling with the songs of the happy hearted, nor any universal "good will," if those who are prosperous keep their hearts shut and their pockets buttoned, while their less favored brethren are pinched with want. Christmas without the poor, and without the fragrant acts of love and charity that for one day make them forget their poverty, would hardly be Christmas at all. Of all seasons of the year this is the time for making others happy; for the gladdening of the children, for the lifting of the lowly, the soothing of the sorrowful, the feeding of the hungry, the clothing of the naked, the sheltering of the homeless, the ministering to the sick, the assuaging of the infirmities of old age. Said a wise man, once: "That which I kept I lost, and that which I gave I have." This is true; and we can all of us make ourselves more or less rich in this manner, to-day, by contributing each according to his ability and opportunity to fill the time with generosity, and that broad Christian philantrophy which is alike devoid of intolerance of heart or selfishness of mind. In the words of "TINY TIM," "God bless every one." If we strive to put the day into harmony with the beautiful suggestions and significances which attach to the origin of the memorable festival, it will indeed prove "a merry Christmas to all."

AN EVENT AND AN INFERENCE

Rev. DEWITT TALMAGE, of Brooklyn, has quite an extensive reputation, not only as a man of culture and eloquent divine, but also as an earnest reformer of the practical kind; a man who has studied sanitary as well as theologic truths and propositions; whose interest in humanity relates not less to the social than the spiritual problems of existence; who is thoroughly posted in the various progressive plans and movements of the time—a man, in short, fully imbued with what is called "the spirit of the age." He has also had ideas of his own with regard to architecture and the proper material for the construction of buildings. He considered iron the only indestructible, and therefore the only fit substance for public edifices in large cities. And he indoctrinated with his own views the congregation to which he ministered, wherefore they built an iron church building, cased with corrugated iron, and straightway proceeded to felicitate themselves on its cheapness, its manifold acoustic and other advantages, its durability, and above all else, on its perfect immunity from the devouring element of fire. When Chicago was licked naked by its flaming tongues, Mr. TALMAGE knew that he had successfully solved the question of fire proof buildings; and when the heart of Boston was burnt bare in a night, he discerned still more fully and extolled still more highly the incombustible invulnerability of iron. But the other day there chanced to be a defect in the fire of his brave iron tabernacle, there was a sudden bursting out of flames, and presently the fire-proof building was hopelessly on fire, and being literally rolled together like a scroll. Mr. TALLMADGE is not so positive about the indestructability of iron buildings, now. "Reform" is an excellent word; and reformers are presumably as sincere as they are earnest. This believer in the absolute fire-proof qualities of iron, however, stands as a type of quite a large class of men, each of whom has his particular remedy and reform for the ills and evils of the time. And therein lies the moral.

HERE is a chance for guessers. It is said for a fact that the President has selected Mr. BOUTWELL'S successor, but intends to keep the name of the future manager of our national finances a State secret until the proper time for making it known. General Grant has frequently achieved great success in this line, and may be successful in this instance; but his reticence is extremely tantalising to a numerous class who intend that no secret shall be kept from them, especially one so important as this. It will be amusing, if not instructive to note the guesses on the subject.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A party of colored laborers on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, near New river, West Virginia, were trying to build a fire in their shanty one day last week, when one of the number applied a small quantity of nitroglycerine to the kindling wood. A terrific explosion followed, causing the instant death of three of the party, and the maiming of several others. The shanty was completely demolished, parts of it being thrown to the opposite bank of the river.

The capital of West Virginia is an uneasy institution. No *place* is sure of it long. In view of the *fact* that the present Legislature seems determined to start it on its travels again, and that so many different towns want the honor, it is proposed that the seat of government be located on a railroad, and moved about as the whim takes the law-makers.

At the Five Points House of Industry in New York to-day dinner will be furnished to five hundred of the poorest children of the city, after which each child will receive as a gift some useful article.

One selfishness naturally begets another. The coal masters of South Wales, in conjunction with those of the Dean Forest, are about to establish an association for their protection against labor. It will be based on the principles of an insurance society, with a minimum capital of a million dollars.

It is said to have been lately ascertained that the north shores of Lake Superior contain rich deposits of tin ore, and that, when the proper means of access are established thereto, we shall have the ore in greater abundance than Wales.

To encourage immigration in Tennessee it is proposed that the State procure from a quarter to half a million acres of land, which shall be subdivided into sections of sixty acres each, and every alternate section given in fee to *bona fide* settlers. It is held that the enhanced value of the reserved tracts will in a few years far more than compensate the State for its disbursement in carrying out the project.

Shall we presently have winged ways? The inventors of a new flying machine claim that by means of a system of revolving aeroplanes they can carry a car from any point on the earth's surface to any other point, at a rate of from thirty to forty miles an hour.

San Francisco proposes to start a cotton factory. It is believed that the cotton crop of the State for the coming year will amount to nearly three-quarters of a million pounds.

Philadelphia is now trying to solve the street railroad problem. It is experimenting with a car driven by steam which is manufactured at one end of the route and stored in the car.

The Southern States are agitating for direct trade with Europe. Louisiana is arranging for a transatlantic line for New Orleans, while a Legislative committee is deliberating in Georgia on securing one for Savannah.

A San Francisco mechanic has just obtained a patent for utilizing wave and tidal power. The invention consists in making an extension rod from the buoy to accommodate the rise and fall of the tide, and in governing the force of the water after it has raised the pumps. If successful, it can be used to great advantage for flushing the sewers and deluging burning buildings, even if it cannot be used for propelling machinery, as the inventor claims.

Virginia City is evidently not a healthy place for diamond stock jobbers. Noticing a report that diamonds had been found in the neighborhood, the *Enterprise* makes the following emphatic decision: "The report may be true; but the man who attempts to sell a share of the stock in this market will be shot."

The orange culture pays well in Florida. Mr. H. L. Hart, of Plaatka, on the St. John's river, has a grove covering eight or nine acres, and containing scarcely five hundred trees, which, it is said, yielded him 80,000 oranges last winter, which he sold for three cents each, thus realizing $24,000 for the product of nine acres of land.

Pope's line, "The proper study of mankind is man," is being literally verified. Booksellers testify that the demand for scientific books, especially those of Huxley, Tyndall, Darwin and Lyell, touching man's history in the past, particularly his origin, was never so great as now.

The night watchman in an Iowa factory, whose duty it is to ring the bell at daylight for the workmen to go to work, being suddenly aroused at two o'clock in the morning by people going home from a party, mistook the moon for the sun, rang the bell, and soon had all the workmen on duty, five hours ahead of time.

A married woman has the right to require that letters addressed to herself shall not be delivered to any one else, except on her order. So decides the Postmaster-General.

In Baltimore, the other day, a man carrying an umbrella under his arm in a promiscuous manner, went rushing down the street. In passing a bevy of elegantly dressed ladies, the handle of the rain shedder caught in the headgear of one of the fair ones. She gave a little scream of astonishment and alarm, but neither this nor the tension of the umbrella could check the headlong career of the hasty individual, and as the umbrella would not yield, both the bonnet and the whole elaborately arranged curls and other fixtures on the lady's head were pulled completely off, and she stood the very image of desolation and bereavement. Apology under such circumstances would only have been an insult, so the gentleman hurried away, and the lady, gathering as promptly as possible her scattered adornments, also retired from the scene of disaster.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Samuel Keener died at his residence near Grafton, West Virginia, on Friday, aged one hundred years. He had lived in that vicinity since 1794.

So far as heard from, West Virginia has but one aspirant for a position in President Grant's new Cabinet—Col. T. S. Swan, of Kanawha.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Campbell, a belle and beauty of Washington, a daughter of a distinguished officer of the Coast Survey, to Mr. William Oswald Charlton, attache of the British legation at Washington. The engagement of Miss Virginia Brooks, youngest daughter of James Brooks, is also announced.

Bluff Ben Wade's daughter, who is said to be one of the handsomest girls in the State of Ohio, is engaged to be married to a journeyman carpenter in Ashtabula.

Another effort is to be made to raise funds for a statute to Stonewall Jackson. The New York Academy of Design has been commissioned to paint three pictures of the General, and from these chromos will be made, in the hope of an extensive sale.

Verdi and Offenbach, it is said, are coming to the United States.

Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, husband of Harriet Beecher Stowe, is lying at the point of death. He combines in so unusual a degree intellectual geniality with ripe scholarship that he has made warmer friends than is usual with peculiarly scholarly men. Prof. Stowe was born at Natick, Mass., in 1802, and is consequently about seventy years of age. He graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine in 1824; took the position of Professor of Latin and Greek in Dartmouth College in 1830; and in 1833 that of Professor of Languages and Biblical literature at Lane Theological Seminary, Ohio, which place he held until 1850. It was while here that he was married (in 1835) to Harriet Beecher, then in her 21st year. From her fifteenth year up to the time of her marriage she had been associated with her sister Catharine in the management of a school at Hartford, Conn. In 1850 Prof. Stowe was appointed Professor of Natural and Revealed Religion at Bowdoin College, and in 1852 he took the Professorship of Biblical Literature at Andover Theological Seminary, which he has since held. He has also been a voluminous writer upon theological subjects, Biblical literature, and upon educational matters.

A Children Account of the Deluge.

An account was lately printed of the discovery and translation by Mr. George Smith of a Chaldean account of the deluge on an Assyrian tablet in the British Museum. Mr. Smith has since read a paper before the Society of Biblical Archaeology on this interesting subject. He gave a summary of the history, or rather of the legend, which introduces this account of the flood, and the story itself was translated entire. The differences between it and the biblical account are mainly few and unimportant, if any importances. Mr. Smith is of opinion that the tablet formerly a part of the library of Assurbanipal, king of Assyria, who reigned about 660 B. C. The inscription itself professes to be copied from a much more ancient writing, but the attempts to fix the date of the flood from locations in writings have altogether failed, the discrepancies being altogether beyond being reconciled. Sir HENRY RAWLINSON, who is regarded as the greatest living authority in Assyrian translations, thinks that the inscription just discovered goes beyond question the mountain on which the ark rested, namely, the precipitous range overlooking the valley of the Tigris to the northeast of Mosul. It is a significant fact that this account agrees with the biblical account, as no other does, in making the deluge a punishment for the sins of men. This, with other attendant circumstances, lends force to Sir HENRY RAWLINSON'S theory that this story and that of the Bible had a common origin in Chaldea, being carried away from Ur of the Chaldees by Abram and Palestine by the Abrahamite colony, and thus into the Mosaic books, and being handed down by those who remained in Chaldea until it was transcribed upon the tablets of the other Eastern countries. It would not be in the least surprising if great other facts should be found in two accounts independently handed down for centuries by oral tradition, and that these differences are so few and unimportant is a striking fact in their favor. There are but one or two names which the most ingenious philologists can identify as the same in each account, but the wide difference in language, and the abundant use of monograms in the Assyrian inscriptions, will fully account for this divergence.

Destruction of Popular Idols.

The *Union Advocate*, the successor to the Rev. Dr. Schindler's *Christian Radical*, says: The prevalence of iconoclasm in this age of ours is terrible to think of. Decimation is going on among the heroes of our childhood. We stand as shocked before the general hollowness and vanity of things, as does the young miss when she first discovers that her doll is filled with sawdust. Think of it! the Swiss Historical Society has come to the conclusion that there never was a William Tell! No refusal to lift a hat, to bring an apple on his son's head, to cross a bow, to crossing Lake Lucerne in a tempest, no shooting of Gessler—all imaginary! Next we hear that the Pocahontas scene—aplaia Smith captured, head on a log, club ready to descend, beautiful girl to the rescue, and chief relenta—an oasis of romance in the desert of historical commonplace, must also be given up—no evidence; made out of whole cloth. The famous mealstorm, which we particularly loved to shudder over, which furnish our composition book with thrilling illustrations of the ground descent into crime; that deep vortex, and awful gurgle of waters, that poor ship, and the shrieking sailors; all gammon. An English courtest setting off from Norway, says: "Every year, hundreds of in countrymen row over it, even unto in it; except at certain periods of wind and tide it is utterly harmless." And how can a history of New York actually tak ng the decorations off from Robert Fulton? We protest, we protest in the name of truth, honor, and the ferry—and an actual statue on the Brooklyn side. No difference, in they lay the documents, and poor Fulton falls like the proud Cæsar, and the ferry—and an actual statue on the Brooklyn side. No difference, in they lay the documents, and poor Fulton falls like the proud Cæsar, and Santa Claus down from that boy's belief about him in the spot," say we; alas, who is to preserve us the set stories and myths from ruthless Grudgrinds and statisticians?

Substitution of Receipts for Bank Checks.

[From the Meadville Republican.]

A number of banks in this place and elsewhere have substituted receipts for checks, for counter use, in order to save the annoyance of using stamps, as well as the tax it throws upon the bank in nine cases out of ten. In order to ascertain the legality of this course, a letter was addressed to Mr. Griffith, the member of Congress for this District, by James K. McFarland, Esq., cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, which elicited the following reply from the Treasury Department, which will be found of interest to the public:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, December 16, 1872.

SIR: I reply to the inquiry in the inclosed letter of James E. McFarland, Esq., referred to this office: That *bona fide* receipts used as substitutes for bank checks seem to come under the general exemption of receipts by section 4 of the act of July 14th, 1870.

If banks and their depositors choose to substitute receipts for checks, they must, of course incur all legal risk which may arise from the use of such instruments. But where, as in the form inclosed by Mr. McFarland, a paper, which purports to be a receipt, contains the name of a third party as payee, negotiable words, &c., of other additions, from which it appears upon its face to be of the nature of a check, it should be stamped as such.

The inclosures are herewith returned as requested.

Very respectfully, R. J. SWEET,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. Samuel Griffith, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Adventures of a British Bigamist.

Here is a romance from real life which would furnish ample plot for a two-volume novel: Thomas Graham, a cabinet maker, was married in Yorkshire, England. Two sons were born to him, after which he married with his wife and they separated, but not divorced. A few years after he married again, and sailed with his wife for Australia (his former was told so), and the second wife Graham died her ill, though her bigamous honors was raved. Graham was taken by the shipthat had passed him to Brazil, at which place he stayed for some time, but at length carried out his purpose of going to Australia. There he met a woman named Crook, who had a husband living, which trifling circumstance, however, did not prevent her marrying Graham. They lived together for more than thirty years, when Graham died, leaving a large property to the woman took against the heirs of administration, and resolved to obtain them, when, with fine intricacies, she succeeded, more appeared upon the scene the two sons of Graham by his first and only lawful wife. It seems the Graham had repudiated, as he left death drawing pen, and entitled to his sons, requesting them to come to him at once. They arrived too late to see their father, and set out to institute proceedings for the recovery of his property. The case is now pending, and the two plaintiffs have been recognized as the heirs of the deceased.

Financial Condition of American Railroads.

[From the Financial Chronicle.]

Three-fourths of our existing railroads are in a sound financial condition, and of the remainder, a very inconsiderable proportion have ever been fortunate enough to borrow money in any foreign country. When such cases have happened, the negotiation has sometimes been infected with some pernicious financial taint, such as is hinted at above. Of the 67,000 miles which make up our railroad system, nearly 50,000 miles have been constructed during the past three years. Assuming the cash outlay to have been $35,000 a mile, we have paid out 700 millions of our capital on railroads during the last three years, giving an average expenditure of 233 millions of dollars a year, about one-third of which sum we have probably raised from Europe. But three-fourths of these new roads, we are assured on competent authority, are earning interest on their cost, and some of them considerably more. The foreign market has absorbed few except the preferred securities issued by these successful railroads, and as for the inferior enterprises, which made up 25 per cent. of the whole aggregate, a few years of growth, with upbeat directors and economical management, will probably place them on a much more satisfactory basis.

The Transportation Question.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

Taking Cincinnati as the center of a circle, with a radius stretching thence to the seaboard, there are within the circumference about fifteen million of people thus cut off from the sea and the chief Atlantic seaports, whose productions cannot be got to market except by costly railway carriage, and whose industries are discouraged and checked by cost of transportation. To open cheap water lines across the narrow gorges and doubles of the Alleghenies would unquestionably enhance every interest in the entire country stretching from the mountains to the great plains, and pour a golden tide of wealth into the national coffers. Perhaps no better evidence of this can be or need be given than the despondent conviction of the Western people of its necessity, and their urgent appeal for such communication without delay.

PROF. CHANDLER, of the New York Board of Health, has been busy after the grocers lately, as to adulterations in articles entering into the food of the people. This time he directed his attention to sugar, saleratus, cream of tartar and baking powder. Out of 109 specimens of "cream of tartar," bought at small grocery stores, none were adulterated, though 51 were slightly mixed with dust, 8 were considerably mixed, and 5 were very dirty. The saleratus was free from injurious admixture. The cream of tartar examined was always adulterated, and some of the baking powders were shocking concoctions, one of them being "rotten and stenchful." The *Journal of Commerce* thinks that while these examinations may result in temporary good, no general reform can be achieved until a law is passed punishing those who are guilty of thus tampering with health and life. Such a law was recently enacted in England, and is being enforced with the best results.

THE Chinese employees at the Belleville, N. J., laundry celebrated one of their national holidays—the "Feast of Monks"—last week. It was a disgustingly lame affair, according to the account given by the New York *Times*. The festival was commenced in the morning by a temperate indulgence in tea. The heathen then indulged in a dance, played a few games with cards, and sat down to a dinner of their favorite viands, tea still being the only beverage. After a display of fireworks in the evening, they retired quietly to bed. There had been no quarreling, no fighting, no stabbing, such as mark every one of our holidays where there is invariably a free indulgence in whiskey. "Is our civilization played out?" The Chinamen are an imitative race, and in the course of time may do these things in a better way.

A BOWLING GREEN, KY., paper vouches for the truth of this somewhat remarkable story: Mr. J. J. Ashby, a merchant at Ashbysburg, on Green river, met with a most singular accident one day last week. Mr. Ashby, having lost one eye years ago, was naturally very solicitous about the preservation of the remaining eye. While riding out on horseback last week he had occasion to pass under a thorn tree, the limbs of which hung low over the road, and feeling a presentiment that if he attempted to ride under the limbs he would lose his sound eye, he dismounted and led his horse some steps beyond the tree, where he remounted and resumed his ride. He had gone but a short distance, however, when his horse took sudden fright, wheeled, and ran under the very limbs which Mr. Ashby had so much dreaded to pass. Although he bowed his head and used every precaution to avoid the dreaded thorns, one of them pierced his eye, entirely destroying the sight.

A LETTER from Turkey in a late number of the Allgemeine *Zeitung* states that a number of religious changes in that country are likely to be brought about by political causes. Among these is the union of the Old Catholic and the Protestant Armenians. The Greek Church in some parts of Turkey is also represented as having become alienated from Russia in feeling, and from the Czar, who is the head of the Greek Church, and to be tending to fraternal relations with the free Protestant churches of the United States and Germany.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

More than one million people, men and animals, that have been cured of Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints and Lameness, by Centaur Liniment, are joining the crowd and shouting out its praises. It effects more remarkable cures in one day than all other articles have in one year.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1873 of the sterling medical annual known as Hostetter's Almanac is now ready and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States and British America, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for about one-fifth of a century. It combines with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1873 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

IMPORTANT
TO ALL OWNERS OF
HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, AND OTHER LIVE STOCK.
KERSHNER'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED
I X L HORSE LINIMENT
WILL CURE
Sweeny, Fistula, Poll Evil, Ringbone in early Stage, Spavins, Bruises, Flesh Cuts, Scratches, Greased Heels, Callous Cuts, Rheumatism, Contraction of Muscles, Distemper, Hollow Horn of Cattle, Foot Rot of Sheep, &c.
ITS MERITS HAVE BEEN TESTED
by many of the largest horse and cattle dealers and many of the best men in the country, and in no instance can any one who has given it a trial refused to give testimony in its favor. It has cured diseases heretofore incurable. We ask you to give it a trial. It will prove all we claim for it.
JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent,
84 Market street, corner of Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
USE
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,
Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.
George A. Kelly & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished on application.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERGER, President. JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. K. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, P. Baker, G. Fullerton, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John W. Ballo, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.
Popular Prices
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Are now offering very choice lines of
Dress Goods,
At prices ranging from 25 to 50 Cents per Yard. Also, a magnificent stock of
DRESS SILKS
AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.
The above Goods will be found well worth of inspection by persons wanting at moderate prices for Christmas Presents.
In addition to our very large stock of Fine Silks and Dress Goods, we have a very complete stock of Cloaks in Cloth, Silk Velvet and Seal Skin.
Also, a large assortment of
LADIES' FURS,
From medium to very fine qualities; Fine Laces, Collars and Handkerchiefs.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

NUTRINA--PAPOMA.
NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more economical than potatoes.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.
GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.
PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere, Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by the action of the saliva. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.
Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FOR FAMILY USE.
THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.
PINTS, - - - - 50 CENTS.
HALF PINTS, - - - 30 CENTS
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF
THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTY
AND VICINITY,
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Popular Clothiers of Philadelphia,
HAVE OPENED A
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
AT
62 FIFTH AVENUE,
Four Doors above Wood Street, not far from Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH,
Where we are NOW Offering an
UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY
TO SECURE
REAL BARGAINS
IN
Substantial Clothing,
FOR MEN'S WINTER WEAR.
Gent's wishing to lay in a full supply of our ELEGANTLY MADE GARMENTS at Lower Prices than the Same Class Goods have ever been sold in Pittsburgh, ARE INVITED to inspect our Large and Varied Assortment of Beautiful New STYLE OVERCOATS AND SUITS made expressly for our own Retail Sales by our skillful workmen in Philadelphia, under our own careful supervision.
We wish those who visit our BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT that they will receive POLITE ATTENTION and Perfect satisfaction in EVERY respect.
Samples of all our Piece Goods to Make to Order (in Philadelphia) will be shown, and Selections may be made with as gratifying results in regard to Style, Quality, Fit and Price as if the "order" had been given direct in our Hall, Philadelphia.
WANAMAKER'S
Branch Clothing House,
62 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

JOS. HORNE & CO.
JOS. HORNE & C

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. S. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from the London. Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, AT LOWEST RATES.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WEAVER'S FOR SALE FREE FROM ALL TAXES,

$50,000 SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

This Mortgage is a FIRST LIEN on the first twelve miles of the road, and is a safe investment, and pays 7% per cent. on the investment.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, December 24, 1872.

Christmas eve has come again and tired city men are closing their ledgers for a day of rest and jollity. All the country comes to town to see the sights, and the town empties itself into the country to get clear of the noise and the crowds. City lodgers rush off glad to hear the frozen earths ringing with the sound of the thundering railroad train; the telegraph wires singing in the frosty air like some great Arabian horse, as they bear their messages of joy and sorrow, life and death, triumph and defeat, and the crisp frost sounding under foot, where old familiar sights take marvelous shapes, and the rough deformities of nature are covered with the broad white mantle of snow—like charity, covering a multitude of sins.

'Tis an old proverb that "God made the country, man made the town," and we must confess to the feeling that the latter is an improvement, for man with his untiring energy binds, with the chains of commerce, all in one common interest, gathers the riches of the whole together, from which springs our noble cities, builds our stately city squares and proud cathedral towers, and with bountiful largess paves the poor and missions to the heathen in our streets. While there are hard hearted Dombeys and merciless Shylocks not a few among our city business men, yet the Cheerible Brothers doing their acts of kindness and generosity, whose hearts are always green as the holly, are very many; and who judging not between the strong and weak, but between the rich and poor, remember only our common humanity and the teachings of Him whose natal day we celebrate.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112½	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¾	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112¾	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¾	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116½	116½
Coupons	106¾	106¾
New 5s	111¾	111¾
Gold	111¾	111¾
Currency 6s	122½	122½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¾
United States 6s of 1881	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	112½
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865 (new)	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	112¾
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116½
Pacific 6s	112¾

—We take the following reports of the Western money market from our exchanges:

Business was quite active in financial circles today. Local checking was brisk and depositing heavy. Some bonds were reported as purchases, though others experienced a loss. The demand for loans was not active, though the applications were liberal. The regular discount houses are still combining their facilities for depositors, though the brokers experienced little difficulty in negotiating good paper in the open market. In bank and gold the crush was left to depositors, though in the open market 12@15 per cent. was obtained, the inside rate for first class signatures.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The week under review has been on the whole a rather active one in financial circles. The course of money has been in favor of lower rates of discount, but a slight stringency has prevailed. It is quite likely the market will rule close for the next two or three weeks, or until after the turn of the year, when a slight improvement in the condition of affairs is looked for. Packers and provision operators continue to be the most liberal applicants, and their claims are generally favorably considered. We quote rates of interest at locally per cent. in bank, 7@8 per cent. per month on the street.—*St. Louis Journal.*

The money market during the past week improved a very little; but with the improvement was an increased demand for bank accommodations. To reap as large a harvest as possible, packers are yet sending funds to the country, and they are liberal borrowers. Country banks are drawing largely on their deposits to supply the demand for currency. Money is also sent home to the interior to meet the expense of carrying on the winter work of that important branch of trade. The wants of our banks are so disposition to enlarge their discounts there is at once an increased demand for funds. Rates of interest remain about the same. Regular rates of banks are 10 per cent. a year. Street brokers force unfortunates to pay 1% to 2 per cent. a month.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

The only noticeable change in the condition of the local money market is that of less activity in commercial business. The demand upon the banks for accommodations still continues fully as pressing as desirable to the discount committees. Customers' offerings receive the usual consideration, but applicants from outside parties are almost invariably turned down. When forced into the street or private capitalists, rates ranging from 1½ per cent. to 2½ per cent. per month off are demanded. Those favored by bank discounts draw for from 60 days to six months' time at 7 to 9 per cent. per annum as the extreme figures.—*Missouri Republican.*

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the close every week of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 24, 1872.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Canton	54½	54½	54½	54½
Western Union Tel	84½	84½	84½	84½
Quicksilver	36½	36½	36½	36½
Pacific Mail	46½	46½	46½	46½
Adams Express	63	63	63	63
Wells, Fargo Express	38½	38½	38½	38½
American Express	57	57	57	57
United States Express	70½	70½	70½	70½
New York Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Erie	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93
Michigan Southern	87½	87½	87½	87½
Illinois Central	132	132	132	132
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91	91	91	91
Chicago and Northwest	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Do preferred	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Rock Island	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
St. Paul	40½	40½	40½	40½
Do preferred	71	71	71	71
Wabash	43½	43½	43½	43½
Do. Preferred	84	84	84	84
Fort Wayne	94	94	94	94
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	30½	30½	30½
Ontario Pacific	12	12	12	12
Chicago and Alton	94	94	94	94
Do preferred	98	98	98	98
Boston, Hartford & Erie	11½	11½	11½	11½
Harlem	124½	124½	124½	124½
New Jersey Central	104½	104½	104½	104½

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn's Coal Co.	56½
Phila. and Erie	27
Reading	58¾
Lehigh Navigation	56¾
United Co's of N. J.	73¾
Little Schuylkill	39
Old Creek & A. V. R.	55
Mine Hill	57
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Central Transportation	47

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 24.—Cotton—Demand light, but holders firm; prices unchanged. Wool—Demand unchanged; very little doing. Wheat—Demand light, but prices firm. No. 2 spring, 91@91½ cash; 91½ January; moderate demand. No. 2 mixed Shelby, 87½. Barley dull but unchanged. Rye—Market dull and nominal. Pig metal—Is in fair demand, for future, near cash sales; light stocks. Provisions—Mess pork dull and nominal; no sales of consequence reported. Lard—Prime steam, 7½@7¾ cash; 7¾@7¾ January; 7¾@7¾ February; 7¾@7¾ March. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 5½@5¾ cash; 5¾@5¾ January; 5¾@5¾ February; 5¾@5¾ March. Clear rib sides, 6¾@6¾ cash; 6¾@6¾ January; 6¾@6¾ February; 6¾@6¾ March. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾@6¾ cash; 6¾@6¾ January; 6¾@6¾ February; 6¾@6¾ March. Clear rib sides, 7¾@7¾ cash; 7¾@7¾ January; 7¾@7¾ February; 7¾@7¾ March. Clear sides, 8@8¼ cash; 8@8¼ January; 8@8¼ February; 8@8¼ March. Whisky—Is in fair demand, and steady at 91 for 60 per cent. proof.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, December 24.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; good ordinary 17½@17¾; low middling 18½@18¾. Corn excited and prices higher; 85 bushels 90. Corn meal higher at $2.25@2.30. Mess pork dull and nominal. Bacon and prices advanced to 6½@6¾c. Hay excited and prices higher at $29@30. Bran dull and declined; sold at 82c. Bulk meats and lard quiet and unchanged. The suspension of navigation causes a firmness in local produce.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 24.—Cotton quiet and firm; low middling at 17½c. Wool—Demand fair; prices steady, and demand fair; heavy grades 23@25c; fine, 27@30c; quiet at yesterday's quotations. Whisky steady at 90c. Facilities for transportation continue limited, and shipments do not favor any material increase, confined as they now are to southern outlets.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 fall nominal at 94c; No 2 do at 92@93c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No 2 white at 30@30½c. Corn—Demand fair and market firm. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; fair No 2, 76c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 24.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat very strong; No 1 red sold at 91 72 for 30 days; No 2 do at 91 68@91 69. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats—Receipts light; prices firm; No 1 white at 35c; No 2 do at 34c; rejected at 32c. Barley—Receipts light; prices firm; No 2 at 80c; No 3 at 75c. Rye—Receipts light; prices firm; No 2 at 80c. Provisions—Receipts light; prices firm; mess pork at $15 50. Lard—Prime steam, 7½c; kettle, 7¾@8c. Hogs $4 00.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 24, 1872.

REMARKS.—Duty and inclination alike impel us to wish all a happy and merry Christmas, and many returns of the same. The weather has been intensely cold, and should it continue will seriously mar the pleasures of the holidays.

The rivers are ice bound, and those who refer to our warnings in the summer months are making arrangements to fill their ice houses.

There has been a still further reduction in the prices of sugar cured hams and lard—the former droppings 1c per lb and the latter 1c per lb.

The flour market was quiet to-day, but at the same time prices ruled very firm. Dealers do not anticipate an active trade demand for a few days to come and affirm that prices will go still higher. Fancy white wheat flours are scarce and held firm at $9 50 @10, red winter $8. There is little Minnesota in the market, and it is held at $8 00@8 25; old reliable brands Wisconsin $7 50. Rye flour $5 25. Buckwheat flour 4½c @ 5 in bulk. No corn meal in market.

Groceries.—We have very little to report that is new in this branch of trade. Trade all this month has been quiet and dull, and no change can be expected until after the commencement of the new year. We then look for a general brightening in all branches of trade, and an easing up in our money market. Coffees are firmer to-day, and point to still higher prices. No change in sugars. Louisiana molasses are hard to buy at the recent advance of 56@60 gallon in New Orleans. The crop of Louisiana "sweets" is shorter than last year, and buyers will do well to make their purchases early in January.

Wheat, corn and oats are still in light receipt, prices firm, and tending upward. The stocks on hand are nearly exhausted, and at present it is impossible to replenish them, hence we must look to the West for supplies of breadstuffs and mill feed.

The supply of poultry fell short of the demand, and we fear many tables will miss their accustomed Christmas turkey. The extreme cold weather and bad state of the roads, contributed to this state of affairs.

Butter and eggs are in light supply, particularly choice articles, and, as a consequence, the rather steep figures of the past two weeks still rule.

The following are the receipts of wheat, rye, corn, barley and oats, in sacks, since our last:

Wheat, sacks	229	Corn, sacks	197
Hay, sacks	225	Rye, sacks	164
Flour, sacks	515		

The books at the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator show the following receipts, in bushels, on Monday, December 23:

Wheat, bushels	418	Corn, bushels	1,198
Oats, bushels	628		

Following are the principal articles of produce received since our last:

Flour, barrels	1,565	Apples, barrels	76
Butter, lbs	65	Bacon, pieces	3,756
Bacon, tierces	61		

We omit our usual exceeded quotations.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, December 24, 1872.

REMARKS.—The crude market was on truly dead of animation. Buyers appear shy and sent out to the owners to take it. Parke's is held at $5 00 per barrel, the same as the day previous. For prices in other parts of the oil regions see our dispatches.

REFINED.

The market since our last has undergone no quotable change. Refiners are not buying. Parke's is held at $5 00 per barrel, the same as the day previous. For prices in other parts of the oil regions see our dispatches.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 24.—Market dull at $2 00@2 05.

ROUSEVILLE, December 24.—Market quiet and held high, no sales reported.

TITUSVILLE, December 21.—Market quiet, dull and nothing offered; prices not quotable.

OIL CITY, December 24.—Market quiet and dull; Oil City nominally at $2 00@2 05; Parker road $2 00; upper road $2 00@2 05.

TITUSVILLE, December 24.—Market dull and nothing doing; prices not quotable.

PETROLEUM, December 24.—Market dull and nothing offered; prices not quotable.

OIL CITY, December 24.—Market quiet and dull; Oil City nominally at $2 00@2 05; Parker road $2 00; upper road $2 00@2 05.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.—Crude 10½c; refined 20½c; nothing doing.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Barrels.
B S Duncan	American Oil Works	807
G J Greer	Excelsior Oil Works	167
Hutchinson & Bro	Franklin Oil Works	142
H McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	427
Wells, Fargo & Co	Vesta Oil Works	72
B S Duncan	Vesta Oil Works	160
B S Duncan	Vesta Oil Works	160
J Rosbnell	Brilliant Oil Works	328
N W Stevenson	Brilliant Oil Works	328
N W Stevenson	Citizens' Oil Works	691

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
American Oil Works	861	Hutchinson Oil Works	83
Excelsior Oil Works	140	Vesta Oil Works	1,170
Leo & Oil Works	82	Star Oil Works	631
Brilliant Oil Works	326	Citizens' Oil Works	691
Commercial Oil Works	30		
Total			5,506

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, December 21, 1872.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Iron & Co	Waring, Kin & Co, Phila	461
J. Iron & Co	Waring, Kin & Co, Phila	313
Central Refining Co	Logan Bros & Co, Phila	250
Central Refining Co	Waring, Kin & Co, Phila	50
Lockhart, Frew & Co	Worden, Frew & Co, Phila	75
Citizens' Oil Co	York, Iron & Co, Philadelphia	250
Total		1,339

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 24, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No.	Cattle, Head.	Hogs, No.	Hogs, Head.	Sheep, No.	Sheep, Head.	Mules, No.	Mules, Head.
Sunday, Dec. 22	60	3,100	1,200		30		50	
Monday, Dec. 23	20	3,000	800		15		50	
Tuesday, Dec. 24	100	400						
Total	400	6,500	2,000		45		100	

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No.	Cattle, Head.	Hogs, No.	Hogs, Head.	Sheep, No.	Sheep, Head.	Mules, No.	Mules, Head.
Monday, Dec. 23		3,800	100		45		100	
Tuesday, Dec. 24		2,800	1,500					
Total	90	7,600	1,700		105		100	

Cattle

The arrivals of cattle this week so far as will be seen by the above report are light both of through stock for the East and of one intended for sale at this point. The number of buyers here are few and the demand light, and two or three loads of cattle changed hands, this is about the sum of trade. The yards this afternoon wore a deserted look, not half the usual number of loads of business this week. No buyers are present yet from Philadelphia and New York, and the sales made were to country buyers and the quality much the same as last week, though holders are firm and do not look for any decline.

E. Gilland had on sale two loads of cattle brought from Allegheny. He was offered $3 75, asked $4 00, and not being able to sell at that figure shipped to New York. In low will be found the prices asked for the different grades.

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 00; extra 1,400 lbs do $6 50@6 75; extra 1,200 lbs do $6 00@6 25; extra 1,200 lbs do, rough, $5 50@5 75; extra 1,100 lbs do $5 00@5 25; fair 1,000 lbs do $4 50@4 75; common $3 50@4 00; bulls $2 50@3 50; cows $3 25@4 50; stockers $3 25@4 25; oxen, per pair, $70@100.

Hogs.

The run of hogs continued heavy. The market is dull and depressed, and hogs are selling lower than for several years. Prices are from 15c to 20c lower than last week, and as buyers are taking but few it is hard to tell whether the bottom has yet been reached. A good many hogs are shipping to Philadelphia on commission, and one firm reports having received from Baltimore to-day that it is still to be seen that beef can fatten stock, and that which goes on commission, buyers are getting about all they can handle. While this state of affairs exists there can be no improvement, and nothing will be found the prices ruling, which are about $3 @ 3 50 lbs lower than two years ago, a difference of $20 on a fair sized hog.

Extra Philadelphia $5 90; prime Philadelphia $5 75@5 85; prime Yorkers $5 60@5 75; common $5 00.

Sheep.

The run of sheep this week is very light. The market on this account is better than for some time. There is a fair demand for prime sheep, and a lot of good corn wool sheep, weighing 100 lbs, sold to-day for $6 00 @ 100 lbs. No fine wool 100 lbs on sale, but dealers say they would sell readily here at $5 75 to $6 50. Market active and closed firm.

PRICES.

Extra 84 lbs, fine wool, $6 00; extra 100 lbs, open wool, $6 00; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $6 00@6 25; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 75; extra 85 lbs, fine wool, $5 50; common, $3 50 to $4 00.

Cattle Sales.

Following will be found some sales which will show the vendor a fair test of the market:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
1	1,390	$5 75	2	2,600	$6 50
15	15,450	7 00	2	2,600	6 50

Hogs.

78	12,200	3,900	$4 90	3 87
178	19,100	3,900	12,420	3 75
100	10,650	3,900	6,825	3 75
98	10,650	3,900	6,240	3 75
62	10,200	2,900	24,429	3 70

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 24, 1872.

GRAIN—Wheat active but irregular; No 1 spring, $1 23½; No 2, $1 05@1 06. Corn—Demand fair and prices advanced 2c; No 2, 39½@39¾c; seller January. Oats—Seller January, 30@30½c. Rye—Demand fair and firm; No 2, 69@69½c. Barley quiet and firm; No 2 for No 3, 66@66½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork but little changed. Mess pork nominal at $15 75@16 00. Lard—Prime steam, 7½@7¾c; seller January. Dressed hogs steady at $4 50@4 60 for 160 lbs average. Dressed hogs steady at $4 50@4 60.

WHISKY—Steady, with a moderate demand at 88c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 24.—Cotton: In or dorate request and declined full; middling upland, 20½c; sales of futures 10,000 bales; December 19 5-16@19 7-16; January 19 7-16@19 9-16; February 19 11-16@19 13-16; March 19 15-16@20 1-16; April 20 7-16@20 9-16; May 20 15-16@21 1-16; June 21c. Flour quiet and firm; Ohio, $6 50@7 50; Western, $6 50@7 50; Southern, $8 50@9 50; white wheat extra $7 90@8 50; extra Ohio $7 50@8 50; red winter extra $7 90@8 50; extra Ohio $7 50@8 50; Michigan $7 50@8 50; Illinois $7 50@8 50; Wisconsin $7 50@8 50; California $8 50@9 50; Genesee $8 50@9 50; choice to fancy $9 50@10 50; Southern flour quiet and firm; common to fair extra $6 00@6 50; good to choice $6 50@7 50. Rye flour quiet and firm at $5 25@5 50. Corn meal quiet and firm; Jersey, $3 50@3 60; Brandywine, $3 50@3 60. Wheat—Spring 1@2c better, closing dull; No 2 spring, $1 07@1 08; No 3 spring, $1 03@1 04; No 2 red winter, $1 12@1 13; No 1 white, $1 20@1 21. Corn—Receipts, 61,000 bushels; exports, 109,000 bushels; 1@2c better, closing dull; No 2, 49½@50c; steamer mixed, 49½@49¾c; No 2 mixed, 49½@49¾c; No 2 mixed, January, 49½@49¾c; No 2 mixed, February, 49½@49¾c; No 2 mixed, March, 49½@49¾c; No 2 mixed, April, 49½@49¾c; No 2 mixed, May, 49½@49¾c; No 2 mixed, June, 49½@49¾c; No 2 mixed, July, 49½@49¾c; No 2 mixed, August, 49½@49¾c; No 2 mixed, September, 49½@49¾c; No 2 mixed, October, 49½@49¾c; No 2 mixed, November, 49½@49¾c; No 2 mixed, December, 49½@49¾c; No 2 mixed, year, 49½@49¾c; white, 49½@49¾c; yellow, 49½@49¾c. Oats—Receipts, 61,000 bushels; exports, 1,000 bushels; 1@2c better, closing dull; No 2, 34½@34¾c; white, 34½@34¾c; No 2 mixed, January, 34½@34¾c; No 2 mixed, February, 34½@34¾c; No 2 mixed, March, 34½@34¾c; No 2 mixed, April, 34½@34¾c; No 2 mixed, May, 34½@34¾c; No 2 mixed, June, 34½@34¾c; No 2 mixed, July, 34½@34¾c; No 2 mixed, August, 34½@34¾c; No 2 mixed, September, 34½@34¾c; No 2 mixed, October, 34½@34¾c; No 2 mixed, November, 34½@34¾c; No 2 mixed, December, 34½@34¾c; No 2 mixed, year, 34½@34¾c; white, 34½@34¾c; yellow, 34½@34¾c. Barley dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Pork dull and unchanged; new mess, $16 00@16 25; prime mess, $14 00@14 50; prime, $11 00@11 50. Beef dull and unchanged; plain mess, $6 00@6 50; extra mess, $7 00@7 50; packet, $7 50@8 00; extra packet, $8 00@8 50; city extra India mess, $14 00@15 00; Chicago extra India mess, $13 00@13 50. Beef hams dull and unchanged; $20 00@21 00. Cut meats dull and unchanged; pickled hams, 6½@6¾c; pickled bellies, 6½@6¾c; pickled shoulders, 5½@5¾c; pickled tongues, 8@8½c. Middles dull and unchanged; long clear, 6¾@6¾c; short clear, 7@7¼c. Lard dull and unchanged; steam, 7½@7¾c; kettle, 8@8¼c. Tallow dull and unchanged; 6½@6¾c. Butter steady; Ohio, 20@30c; Western Reserve, 30@35c; Chicago, 25@30c; Illinois, 25@30c. Cheese dull; 11@12½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 24.—Business was exceedingly quiet in all departments to-day, and a holiday tone pervades the market. Cotton goods have lost none of their firmness, and stocks remain very light in first hands. Heavy staples and fine fabrics are also well held up by agents. Ticks, stripes and denims are in fair jobbing request. Woolens continue very quiet for all descriptions, but prices unchanged and firm. Foreign goods are dull and neglected. Silks and velvets remain in very quiet active. Black alpacas and mohairs continue in favor, and at very firm prices.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 24.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No 2 cash, 91 @91½c; seller January, 91½c; seller February, 91½c; seller March, 92c; seller April, 92½c; seller May, 93½c; seller June, 94½c; seller July, 95½c; seller August, 96½c; seller September, 97½c; seller October, 98½c; seller November, 99½c; seller December, $1 00½; seller year, 91½c. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; high mixed, 39c; No 2 mixed, 38½c; No 2 white, 39½c; rejected, 38½c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No 2, 31½c; rejected, 30½c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; fair No 2, 76c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, December 24.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 17½c. Flour unchanged. Wheat $1 70@1 75. Corn 50c. Oats 30@35c. Barley and rye quiet and unchanged. Corn meal $2 75. Provisions active; bacon shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 6½c; clear sides 6¾c. Lard—In kettles 7@8½c. Hogs $4 00.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾@111¾.

NEW YORK, December 24, 1872—P. M.

Business on Wall street was quiet and closed duller than usual. All departments of trade closed to-morrow.

MONEY.

Money comparatively easy at 7 per cent. to 1-16, and closing at 7-32.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange quiet at long bills, long, and short sight.

GOLD.

Gold dull and steady all day at 111@111¾. Loans—Carrying rates 1¾@5 per cent. Clearings $80,000,000. Treasury disbursements $1,112,000.

Government quiet and firm.

U. S. 6s, 1881, reg	112½	5-20s, 1867	112½
5-20s, 1862	111¾	5-20s, 1868, reg	116½
5-20s, 1864	112¾	New 5 per cents	111
5-20s, 1865, reg	112¾	Currency 6s	122½
5-20s, 1865, new	112¾		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull.

Missouri 6s	94	Virginia, old	45
Tennessee, old	79	North Carolina, old	39½
Tennessee, new	79	North Carolina, new	18
Virginia, new	50		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks quiet and firm, with considerable realizing by parties closing out speculative ventures for the holidays. The most active shares were Pacific Mail, Western Union, Wabash and New York Central.

Quicksilver	36½	Pacific Mail	47⅜
W. U. Tel. Company	83½	Wabash	44½
Adams Express	63	Do pref	85
Wells, Fargo Express	38	Ft. Wayne	94
American Express	58	Michigan Central	93
United States Express	70½	Do pref	112
Merchants' Mail	54½	Ohio and Mississippi	30½
New York Central	97½	Burlington & Quincy	136
Erie	20½	Lake Shore	95⅜
Harlem	126½	Panama	36
Michigan Central	115	Illinois Central	132
Northwestern	82	Union Pacific	37⅜
Do pref	84½	Chicago & Alton	94
Rock Island	104¾	Hartford and Erie	9
St. Paul	40½	Hudson's Bluff	100½

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., December 24.—No cattle to-day and no official report of arrivals, but private advices say 60 cars are on the road; receipts so far this week only 400 head, or 27 cars, against 191 cars same time last week, notwithstanding the light receipts the supply is greatly in excess of the demand, there being 15 cars over from last week in the yards; buyers are out of the market, and nearly a fair clearance of yesterday's commitments, some to their cost at one and a half to two cents per head, with a weak and unsatisfactory feeling in all markets, and the low price prevailing, could rather be given for the entire receipts of the week. Sheep—Receipts 27 Cherokee cars, 806 head, 5 cars for sale, 801 Missouri do, 1,211 Ohio do, and 81 do sold; against 15 cars on sale to-day, 1,106 lbs, at 5c @5½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 2,000 head, market 25c lower than last week. Sales, against the same number for the same time last week, market now 25c per 100 lbs lower. Receipts to-day 10 head, making a total for the week 0 10,500 head, and 13,000 over for the same last week. Market not materially active at $3 50@3 90, with picked lots at a trifle higher figure; the above Western droves generally presented poor ends to close, rained sales yesterday afternoon at $3 50@3 60 head Ohio and Indiana hogs, 200 @250 lbs, at $3 60@3 80.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 24.—Pork quiet; middling 9½c. Lard—Demand active and prices advanced to 7 7/16@7 8c. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm at 1@2c. Corn and oats unchanged. Rye—Demand fair and prices advanced 3c. No 2, 82c. Groceries—Unchanged. Eggs in good demand at 32c. Mess pork nominal at $15 75@16. Lard, $7 12½@7 25. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 5½c; clear sides, 6½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½c; clear sides, 7½c. Green meats—Shoulders, 6c; clear sides, 7c. Hams, 11@11½c. Whisky firmer at 88c. Hogs—Common, $3 50@3 75; light, $3 75@3 90; packing, $3 75@3 90; butchers', $3 90@4 00. Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 1,000.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.—Flour quiet; superfine $4 25@4 50; Indiana and Ohio $5 50@7 00. Wheat steady; red $1 50@1 60; amber $1 60@1 65. Corn quiet; mixed 70c; yellow 72c. Oats scarce; white 49@50c; mixed 46@48c. Whisky firm at 88c.

Ocean Steamers.

Date of Departure From New York.

1872.

Algeria	December 25	Liverpool
Manhattan	December 25	Liverpool
Helvetia	December 26	Liverpool
Adriatic	December 28	Liverpool
Australia	December 28	Liverpool
City of Limerick	December 28	Liverpool
J. Lafourcade	December 28	Bristol
Livingston	December 28	Liverpool

1873.

Ohio	January 1	Liverpool
Wisconsin	January 1	Liverpool
Iowa	January 1	Liverpool
Cherbourg	January 2	Hamburg
Nevada	January 7	Liverpool
Canada	January 7	Liverpool

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., December 24, 1872.

River closed, with seven and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 2 at 6 P. M. O.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

THE weather is intensely cold, with a poor prospect for navigation being resumed. Ice will be the harvest this season. The steam and coal boat men are waiting patiently to resume operations.

CAPT. FINK VARBLE has purchased the towboat Governor for $15,000. She will be used as a harbor boat around the rafts.

THE following old steamboatmen are now on the police force at Nashville: Eck, Oshlum, Tom Drake, Fish, Orr, Hart and J. m Morris.

AT St. Louis the Natchez Packet Company have sold their horse Clara to a party, name unknown, for a steam yacht, for the sum of $500.

WHEN Capt. Ross Dugan, of the wrecking steamer T. S. Rosser, was in New Orleans, a way there wanted to charter the Rosser to raise Red River.

CAPT. J. R. STUART, of the Madison Marine Ways, was in St. Louis Friday, to consult with the Kokosh Packet Company about building a new steamboat and a pair of coal barges.

THE barge Eureka torn away from the Mollie Mohler by the gorge was found Friday about three miles below Memphis, Tenn., and near the Illinois shore still fronting the ice, but safe.

OWING to high water in the Alabama river the railroad track is submerged on the Selma and Meridian road, and no freight is in the depot to and Nashville Road received for points beyond Meridian.

THE Board of United States Local Inspectors at St. Louis have completed their annual inspection of steamboats of the burthen of the U. S. Steves, and have come to the conclusion that all the officers of the boat should be attached to all the whatever.

AN exchange says when the Rolls Pike landed at Greenville, Miss., on her recent trip up the river, the captain, the pilot and clerk ran ashore with the line and made fast, while the engineer backed off. The mate then gave his orders without even as though he was handling ordinary roustabouts.

CAPT. CALHOON denies the current story of a mutiny on his steamer, and says that any one that had command of the boat would have done as he did, especially as there were no one who knew what to do. He insisted the arrest of the officers and crew, and as no one could be found to make complaints, she could have used what was required, and got under way.

CINCINNATI, December 24.—A number of men by and from loaded coal barges that are coming down the evening at South Bend, Ohio. The barge there by the three o'clock express, after coal, which was all loaded barges, owned by the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad. Boats will not come down for coal for the balance of the season. A barge containing 22,000 bushels of Pittsburgh coal, belonging to J. Sharp McDonald, was sunk by the ice yesterday.

IN 1851 Captain John S. Dashiell was employed by John W. Jones and Andrew Jones, of Wheeling, to run a boat up to Pittsburgh two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold. He had received the money, but postponed the trip in seven days. He was accompanied by only one man, Morgan Carroll. He was a fine, gentlemanly fellow. Mr. Smithhill and the E. N. Stevens from there to Cincinnati, the latter to go on to Louisville. Carroll, the balance of the journey was made by canal and rail. Excursions nowadays in such a trip would be tame.

CINCINNATI.—The following boats were loo-bound here: Tom Barnes, Rob Rogers, Wm. Phillips, Ed Fay, Lucy Eagle (partly loaded), Messenger (loaded), Monitor No. 2, Sam. James, Kate Putnam, Rittie Hegler, Dunn Boone, Ohio No. 4, Fleetwood, Bostona, Longworth (part loaded), barge Nigh (partly loaded), James D. Parker (with 20 boats aboard), Minnesota, Louisville (some freight aboard), Potomac

THE VERY LATEST.

FEARFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Train on the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh Road Wrecked.

THE CARS TAKE FIRE

Eighteen or Twenty Passengers Roasted and Crushed to Death.

Partial List of the Victims.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., December 24, 1872.

The mail train this afternoon on the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh Railroad, locally known as the Cross-cut Road, met with a fearful accident this afternoon, near Prospect station, three miles north of this town, by which eighteen lives were lost and a number of persons injured. The train, made up with engine No. 6, one baggage car and one passenger coach, left Corry, the terminal station, at 1:15 P. M., on time, and in charge of Conductor Pay Flanders and Engineer M. Simmons. It passed this station on schedule time, 2:52 P. M., and it was here noticed that the cars were well filled, many of the passengers undoubtedly being en route home to spend Christmas. Approaching Prospect the grade of the road ascends, in fact the station takes its name from the fact that it is the highest point on the road, and for some distance, over a brook called Cassadaga creek, the track is built on a trestle, in some places sixty feet high. When approaching this trestle one of the tender wheels broke off, and as the dragging end of the axle broke off and caught in the trestle work the tender was thrown off, and the momentum was so great that the two cars were displaced from the track and thrown down the bank. Almost immediately the cars caught fire from the overturned stoves, and before those who succeeded in extricating themselves from the wreck could do anything for their less fortunate fellow travelers, eighteen were burned or crushed to death. As soon as possible assistance was summoned from this place, and the dead were taken out and brought here. Many of the bodies were turned beyond recognition, and owing to this fact and the confusion prevailing, it is impossible at this hour—ten P. M.—to obtain a full list of the dead.

The following are known to have perished: C. Maloney, roadmaster; F. Taylor, baggage master; Mark Haight, brother, N. Y. E. Bell, Hornell, N. Y.; Malcome Westfield, New York; Newton Ryan, Irving, N. Y.

The following is a partial list of the injured: Maggie Curtin, Henry Miller, J. R. Marks, Titusville, Pa.; W. H. T. Corey, Pa.; Jacob Berline, Irving, N. Y.; W. H. T. eknor, Titusville, Pa.; Levi Briggs, Angola, N. J.; John A. Hilton, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Jas. M. Curtin, Eliza Queally, Ripley, N. Y.; Fay Flanders, of Corry, conductor; Sandy Yarnell will probably die; Dunham Brocton and Col. Bacon, mail agent, dangerously injured.

The engine remained on the track and was hauled out of the way of the flames just in time to be saved. The engineer and fireman escaped injury. There were a great number of narrow escapes from death, and there are also numerous instances where people in one way and another missed taking the train. The limited telegraphic facilities here are taxed to their utmost capacity to-night with private messages, announcing the safety or otherwise of passengers, and that fact, with the difficulty of obtaining any coherent statements from the terrified survivors, renders the giving of a very accurate account impossible.

By Associated Press.]

CORRY, PA., December 24, midnight.—This after-noon at 2:15, as the mail train on the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh Railroad was approaching Prospect, within about eighty rods from the station, the train was thrown from the track by a broken tender, the engine and baggage car alone remaining standing a distance of about a car length. The rest of the train was piled in confusion on the side of the road. The first car was filled with emigrants, and the second with passengers, principally from Corry, on their way to spend Christmas at their homes. The first car took fire from the stoves and was entirely consumed, and the second was partially burned. The fire caught from the stoves in the second car, and the passengers were obliged to escape as best they could. Many were injured by jumping from the windows, and others were pinned down by the seats and timbers, and were burned to death before they could be released. Eighteen bodies have been taken from the wreck, and it is supposed that there are others under the debris. The following is a list of the dead so far as known: Mrs. Jas. M. Curtin, Eliza Queally, Ripley, N. Y.; Fay Flanders, conductor, Corry; Mrs. Ben Hall, Brocton. The others are at present unrecognizable, owing to the charred and mutilated state of the corpses. Among the injured are Hay Flanders, of Corry, conductor; W. H. Tanner, Titusville, serious; A. Cowdry, employee of the Philadelphia and Erie Road, at Corry. Orville Swift, of the firm of Swift & Co., Corry, is reported to be one of Corry, is missing. The accident was caused by a broken tender. The wheels broke off and the axle fell on one foot and the other foot entire from burns. He is also slightly wounded internally, but will probably recover.

The cars fell bottom upward, the weight of the trucks crushing them, and there was no way of escape for the imprisoned passengers. The cars immediately took fire, but there was no water to extinguish the flames. Only two axes could be procured to chop the cars to pieces. In this situation some twenty-five persons were rescued from the wreck. Approaching Prospect the grade of the road ascends, in fact the station takes its name from the fact that it is the highest point on the road, and for some distance, over a brook called Cassadaga creek, the track is built on a trestle, in some places sixty feet high. When approaching this trestle one of the tender wheels broke off, and as the dragging end of the axle broke off and caught in the trestle work the tender was thrown off, and the momentum was so great that the two cars were displaced from the track and thrown down the bank. Almost immediately the cars caught fire from the overturned stoves, and before those who succeeded in extricating themselves from the wreck could do anything for their less fortunate fellow travelers, eighteen were burned or crushed to death. As soon as possible assistance was summoned from this place, and the dead were taken out and brought here. Many of the bodies were turned beyond recognition, and owing to this fact and the confusion prevailing, it is impossible at this hour—ten P. M.—to obtain a full list of the dead.

The following are known to have perished: C. Maloney, roadmaster; F. Taylor, baggage master; Mark Haight, brother, N. Y. E. Bell, Hornell, N. Y.; Malcome Westfield, New York; Newton Ryan, Irving, N. Y.

The following is a partial list of the injured: Maggie Curtin, Henry Miller, J. R. Marks, Titusville, Pa.; W. H. T. Corey, Pa.; Jacob Berline, Irving, N. Y.; W. H. T. eknor, Titusville, Pa.; Levi Briggs, Angola, N. J.; John A. Hilton, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Jas. M. Curtin, Eliza Queally, Ripley, N. Y.; Fay Flanders, of Corry, conductor; Sandy Yarnell will probably die; Dunham Brocton and Col. Bacon, mail agent, dangerously injured.

The engine remained on the track and was hauled out of the way of the flames just in time to be saved. The engineer and fireman escaped injury. There were a great number of narrow escapes from death, and there are also numerous instances where people in one way and another missed taking the train. The limited telegraphic facilities here are taxed to their utmost capacity to-night with private messages, announcing the safety or otherwise of passengers, and that fact, with the difficulty of obtaining any coherent statements from the terrified survivors, renders the giving of a very accurate account impossible.

By Associated Press.]

CORRY, PA., December 24, midnight.—This afternoon at 2:15, as the mail train on the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh Railroad was approaching Prospect, within about eighty rods from the station, the train was thrown from the track by a broken tender, the engine and baggage car alone remaining standing a distance of about a car length. The rest of the train was piled in confusion on the side of the road. The first car was filled with emigrants, and the second with passengers, principally from Corry, on their way to spend Christmas at their homes. The first car took fire from the stoves and was entirely consumed, and the second was partially burned. The fire caught from the stoves in the second car, and the passengers were obliged to escape as best they could. Many were injured by jumping from the windows, and others were pinned down by the seats and timbers, and were burned to death before they could be released. Eighteen bodies have been taken from the wreck, and it is supposed that there are others under the debris. The following is a list of the dead so far as known: Mrs. Jas. M. Curtin, Eliza Queally, Ripley, N. Y.; Fay Flanders, conductor, Corry; Mrs. Ben Hall, Brocton. The others are at present unrecognizable, owing to the charred and mutilated state of the corpses. Among the injured are Hay Flanders, of Corry, conductor; W. H. Tanner, Titusville, serious; A. Cowdry, employee of the Philadelphia and Erie Road, at Corry. Orville Swift, of the firm of Swift & Co., Corry, is reported to be one of Corry, is missing. The accident was caused by a broken tender. The wheels broke off and the axle fell on one foot and the other foot entire from burns. He is also slightly wounded internally, but will probably recover.

The cars fell bottom upward, the weight of the trucks crushing them, and there was no way of escape for the imprisoned passengers. The cars immediately took fire, but there was no water to extinguish the flames. Only two axes could be procured to chop the cars to pieces. In this situation some twenty-five persons were rescued from the wreck. Approaching Prospect the grade of the road ascends, in fact the station takes its name from the fact that it is the highest point on the road, and for some distance, over a brook called Cassadaga creek, the track is built on a trestle, in some places sixty feet high. When approaching this trestle one of the tender wheels broke off, and as the dragging end of the axle broke off and caught in the trestle work the tender was thrown off, and the momentum was so great that the two cars were displaced from the track and thrown down the bank. Almost immediately the cars caught fire from the overturned stoves, and before those who succeeded in extricating themselves from the wreck could do anything for their less fortunate fellow travelers, eighteen were burned or crushed to death. As soon as possible assistance was summoned from this place, and the dead were taken out and brought here. Many of the bodies were turned beyond recognition, and owing to this fact and the confusion prevailing, it is impossible at this hour—ten P. M.—to obtain a full list of the dead.

The following are known to have perished: C. Maloney, roadmaster; F. Taylor, baggage master; Mark Haight, brother, N. Y. E. Bell, Hornell, N. Y.; Malcome Westfield, New York; Newton Ryan, Irving, N. Y.

The following is a partial list of the injured: Maggie Curtin, Henry Miller, J. R. Marks, Titusville, Pa.; W. H. T. Corey, Pa.; Jacob Berline, Irving, N. Y.; W. H. T. eknor, Titusville, Pa.; Levi Briggs, Angola, N. J.; John A. Hilton, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Jas. M. Curtin, Eliza Queally, Ripley, N. Y.; Fay Flanders, conductor; Sandy Yarnell will probably die; Dunham Brocton and Col. Bacon, mail agent, dangerously injured.

The engine remained on the track and was hauled out of the way of the flames just in time to be saved. The engineer and fireman escaped injury. There were a great number of narrow escapes from death, and there are also numerous instances where people in one way and another missed taking the train. The limited telegraphic facilities here are taxed to their utmost capacity to-night with private messages, announcing the safety or otherwise of passengers, and that fact, with the difficulty of obtaining any coherent statements from the terrified survivors, renders the giving of a very accurate account impossible.

An Indian's Revenge.

The Richland County (Wis.) *Independent* tells a curious story, which it asserts as fact, to the following effect: An Indian trapper named Spring had been operating in one of the northern towns of that county, and hear his camp lived a farmer. The Indian had a box filled with rattlesnakes, covered over with glass. Last August the Indian came to the farmer's house one day, intoxicated, and asked the farmer to give him a certain sheep that he was preparing for exhibition at the county fair, saying that he was hungry. This the farmer refused, but offered him a hen if he would shoot at it. The Indian declared he would have the sheep, and fired at it, but missed it. The farmer then set his dog on the Indian, and drove him away. A few days since, the farmer was awakened from his sleep by something cold crawling over him, and seizing the object, he hurled it across the room. He was horrified to hear the noise of rattles in every direction. Telling his wife to be quiet for her life, he struck a light, and turned up the light, when he saw a huge rattlesnake coiled up at the foot of the bed, ready for a spring. Seizing his revolver, he fired, and shot off its head. The noise of the fired aroused the hired man, who had heard the noise, and, before reaching it the door was open, killed two rattlesnakes. Two more were killed in the bedroom during the fun of it. At the foot of the bed was the Indian's box. It is supposed that he entered the open window, and emptied the snakes out on the bed.

Board on Diet.

Attention having been drawn by Prof. Panum, of the University of Copenhagen, to the amount of nutritious matter contained in blood and usually entirely lost, Dr. Neilsen, of that city, has been endeavoring to solve the problem of how blood can be form suitable for food, and at the same time capable of preservation, namely: First, as sausages, puddings, and cakes—being mixed with fat, meal, sugar, salt and a few spices; second, as not such cheaper compensation or substitute for meat, and intended more especially for the use of the poorer classes; and, second, as blood chocolate, more especially suitable to be used in hospitals, as well as otherwise in medical practice, which latter form it has been recommended by Professor Panum, at a meeting of physicians at Copenhagen, and is now being employed in some of the hospitals of that city.

Choral Hydrate in Disease.

A recent number of the *Gazette Hebdomadaire* contains an article by Prof. Liebreich on the use of choral hydrate, in which he states that it is a cause of sleep—even without fever form the basis of the application; that for the relief of severe pain it cannot be depended on without the application of opium; that affections of the circulatory apparatus, especially valvular and other serious troubles of the heart, small doses of it be used. Prof. Liebreich lays down as a rule that the chloral should never be given in substance, nor in solution stronger than twenty parts to one hundred of water, but that it is safest to prescribe from thirty to forty-five grains; and habitual use does not necessitate increase of dose.

The burning of corn for fuel is quite extensive in Iowa, where, at seventeen cents a bushel, it cost $5.60 per ton. A ton of corn is found to be equal to a cord of hard wood, which would cost $7 and $8.50 more for sawing and splitting. Corn is cheaper, therefore, by about $3. It makes a hot fire with considerable blaze, and leaves very little unconsumed waste. We presume, also, that it doesn't clinker, and is must be decidedly preferable to coal on the score of cleanliness. We do not see why corn should not be used for fuel the moment it falls below other fuel in price. We wish that transportation was not so dear that what corn would get from the grower to the eater without burning to ashes in the process; but if it can't we may at least congratulate the Iowa farmers that their corn crop will save the forests and not be utterly worthless.

NEED OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Too Many Inventors and Enough Technical Skill.

(Appleton's Journal, December 21.)

Mr. Beecher has been lecturing in New England on the subject of industrial education, and his last lecture, which was delivered in Hartford, was a splendid specimen of his best style of talk. In it he urged the necessity of a public sentiment accomplishing nearly all the law could enforce. But New England likes to set examples in popular reforms, and we may therefore expect shortly to see upon the statute-books of all her States laws enforcing education. Mr. Beecher thinks that every child should be instructed in the rudimentary principles of reading, writing, and arithmetic; and in the higher studies which a political economy and honesty. No one can easily find fault with this programme so far as it goes. But if we hope to make general education contribute to the welfare of the people and advance the public interests, we must engraft upon this elementary foundation an industrial department. The public can never be concerned in promoting in government schools a merely literary culture. We should make it fatal mistake if our course of education should widely, as it does now partially, simply stimulate fastidious tastes and preconceive disinclination, filling the young mind with brass and a host of incumbrances, and opening up unattainable ambitions. Our schools at present serve to fill the ranks of the lawyers, the doctors, the brokers, and the politicians, but pretty nearly empty the workshops. What we need in the great public mind is honesty, healthful imagination in the avenues of honest toil, and such culture as shall elevate and ennoble rather than fill with empty air. Give children gathered in from the streets the elementary instruction desired by Mr. Beecher, and he could not find them long unemployed. Let such teach them not merely books, but things. Lay the foundation for their knowledge in the development of which their own happiness will be found to consist, and the permanent interests of the community advanced. Mr. Beecher, in the lecture we have referred to enters into a comparison of the benefits of education in New England as shown by the number of inventors who claim that section as their birthplace. Invention has been one of the banes of America. In nine cases out of ten it arises from the desire of a poor man to get to fortune and has filled our workshops with specious spirits that lead him astray with self-praise all to the great detriment of practical industry. While our artisans have been inventing and scheming for rapid methods technical skill has declined. It is notably declined. In nearly every branch of industry the best workmen come from abroad, and the things we so often brag of as the results of American genius are the products of foreign-trained skill simply paid for by American capital. That our inventors have done great things, that the prevalent restlessness has produced amid a multitude of idle schemes, a few notably good advices, no one can justly deny. But it is nevertheless true that aspiring to fame or pecuniary profit—often